

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV - NO. 39.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 767

COME IN AND SEE US,

—And we will—

SHOW YOU SUCH A MAMMOTH STOCK
OF
OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS

THAT YOU WILL BE—

SURPRISED AT ITS MAGNITUDE AS WELL AS ASTONISHED AT THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH THE GOODS ARE MARKED.

They are at least 20 cents on the dollar Lower than those of any other

CONCERN IN DETROIT OR IN THE STATE.

Our business has increased, from year to year, till it has attained to such large proportions that we are enabled to have buyers in all the eastern markets with the ready cash to buy at the right time, when sellers are ready to sell. We buy every dollar's worth of our goods direct from first hands, so that we can sell you a single garment as cheap as small city or country merchants buy their goods. Our styles are superior to those of any concern in the West, and our stock is always new. We never carry over any goods from one season to another, but clean up all the stock in the right time. Our fine ready-made clothing is equal to goods made to measure, as we have it made by the very best Tailors in the dull season, for Custom Work at our own prices. It will pay you to come to the city and buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS from us. We guarantee all of our goods as represented or money refunded.

MABLEY the One-Price Clothier,
124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.



MARBLE WORKS,
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES

MANUFACTURERS OF
BATCHELDER & CO.

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

NEW WHEELER & WILSON,

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it.

744-tf

I present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS,
and

LIVERY ADVANTAGES.

To patronize the CITY HOTEL
Near the Depot, on Cross St.

The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a

SPECIMEN HOUSE,
On Huron Street, Near the Post Office.
748

GEO. CARR.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FRED A. HUNT, Attorney at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law. Special and General Insurance Agent and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti. 728

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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H. J. BEAKES. S. M. CUTCHRON.

BEAKES & CUTCHRON, Attorneys at Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

J. WILLARD BABBITT. D. C. GRIFFIN.

BABBITT & GRIFFIN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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DENTAL.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

690

PHYSICIANS.

R. W. ODELL, M. D. Office over F. W. Johnson's Drug Store, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan. 763-765

C. P. FELSHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office at his residence, 35 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

W. M. PIATTISON, M. D., Homeopath Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

724

FIAT MONEY!

NATIONAL BANK NOTES!

SILVER & GOLD!

Can be invested at.

FRANK SMITH'S

EMPORIUM

At a profit of from

50 TO 100 PER CENT.!

This being the best time in the year

to paper your houses, and

50 TO 100 PER CENT.!

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Late Michigan patents—Fruit drier, J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac; fence gate, H. H. Allen, Oxford; four bolt, G. T. Richey, Hastings; furnace feeder, two cases, William Chapin, Manistee; toys, W. LaMontague, Detroit; trade mark, Sheely & Roberts, Detroit.

L. H. Truscott has taken the contract to build a steamboat at Newaygo to run on the Muskegon River, between Newaygo and Muskegon.

The press generally throughout the State speak in high terms of praise of the operations of the law shutting up the saloons on election day. Exceptionally good order was everywhere noted.

There is enough snow up at Gaylord and Otsego Lakes to drag logs on, and good sleighing at Marquette.

A steam supply company will begin operations in Detroit about the 1st of December; and a company for the same purpose has been organized at Grand Rapids.

East Saginaw is a great horse market, supplying horses for the lumber trade. Three dealers keep stocks on hand. One of these has sold in the last 14 months no less than two thousand horses. The three expect to handle about one thousand this winter. Two other dealers sell by the carload. One expects to handle about ten cars this season, while the other expects to dispose of a car every ten days.

Advices from Grand River state that preparations are being made for putting in from one hundred miles to one hundred and ten million feet of logs—twenty million more than has been cut this season. Wages paid are about the same, and cost of supplies a little less than last winter.

He is a stranger and steps off the train, telling people he is dead broke and will pawn his meerschaum pipe for \$2, but wants the privilege of redeeming it. The scheme works—and after he has departed it is found he has left about a dozen pipes in the place worth 25 cents each. Beware of him, he is now in Michigan.

James R. Fox, the tramp who outraged a little girl aged 9 years, at Lenawee Junction, September 28, was sentenced by Judge Pratt, in the Circuit Court, to 10 years in State Prison.

Mrs. Ready, a woman living in Jackson, is 100 years old and in good health.

Wm. Byrnes, of Gratiot, Kent county, voted twice, and in view of the proceedings against him regrets having done so.

The State Land Commissioner sold at public auction the 14th swamp lands heretofore licensed as homesteads, 3,957 33-100 acres, at an average of \$1 56 1/4 per acre. He also sold at private sale the same class of lands, 4,800 acres, at an average of \$1 41 per acre. Bids received for forfeit school lands amounted to \$1,100. Of the part paid trust funds fewer went to sale for non-payment of interest than for many previous years.

The Ann Arbor Democrat boasts the names Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Geo. B. McLean, of New Jersey, for president and vice-president in 1889.

Orders have been issued to put men enough at work on the Fort Gratiot & Lexington railroad to grade one mile per day.

By a fire at Vermontville on the 16th the Michigan Central lost one hundred and fifty cords of wood, worth six hundred dollars.

One firm at Tecumseh have bought five thousand barrels of apples this fall, three hundred of which were shipped to Belfast, Ireland.

The city treasurer has just paid a large bill to the State Insane Asylum for damages to furniture by acts committed by inmates sent from this county.—Bay City Tribune.

The Germans in several parts of the State have begun to circulate petitions asking the incoming Legislature to repeal the present State liquor law, or modify it so that it shall be acceptable to them.

An old invalid soldier of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, wants very much to find the address of Isaac Putnam, who enlisted in the Ninth from Albion, while a student at the college. Papers giving this circulation will do an old soldier an important service.—Marshall Examiner.

The number enrolled in the different departments of the University to date is as follows:

Law	395
Medical	317
Literary	437
Pharmacy	69
Dental	56
Homeopathic	51
Total	1,331

The new Dental College building is nearly completed.

Gold is in circulation in Van Buren county and the people wonder where it comes from. Some miser must have tapped his hoard.

Now is the harvest season of the dwellers of the wild lands of northern Michigan. These resident hunters generally get \$5 each for deer carcasses from Detroit sports, who send them home as evidence of their skill with the rifle.

Thomas Streeter, who addressed an obscene post card to a Detroit mercantile firm, was fined \$100 by the U. S. court at Grand Rapids.

S. H. Webster, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Bay City, made an assignment to J. W. Harvey. Liabilities \$70,000.

The Superintendent of the Mailing and Distributing department of the New York post office writes to the P. M. at Jackson, Mich., in reply to inquiries, that the Advocate, (the National paper,) has not been mailed since Oct. 19th.

The Jackson prison inspectors have just ordered a transfer of 25 convicts to Ionia.

The Jackson saloonists who opened their places on election day after the polls had closed have been mulcted. The justice held that election day meant clear through.

The Legislature of 1877 passed a joint resolution directing the Auditor General to charge the sum of \$12,681 62 to the account of Clare county, and credit \$8,185 35 to Midland, and the balance of \$4,500 to Macosta county. Clare county sued out an injunction to restrain the Auditor General from proceeding as required by the joint resolution and this suit has just been tried before Judge Huntington, who has dismissed the application, thus deciding against Clare county.

A Grand Rapids chap is making artificial ston that is said to surpass that which is baked in the laboratory of Mother Nature.

J. D. Miller, who died in Wyandotte a few days since, gave his body to a medical student at the University.

For the Speakership of the State House of Representatives, Speaker Rich, ex-Lieut. Gov. Holt, and Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, have been "named" by their friends.

The United States lake survey engineers have built a signal tower one hundred and twenty feet high on the line between Dundee and Summerfield townships, Monroe county.

Mr. George F. Green, of Kalamazoo, has invented and successfully applied an electric engine for running sewing machines, etc., which is said to exactly fill a need long felt. It is not as large as a cigar box, is light, strong, simple in its parts, can be operated very cheaply, and will cost not to exceed \$10 or 15.

A number of the dentists brought to account by the Goodyear Vulcanite Rubber company settled up in the office of the United States register of bankruptcy, and thus avoided further expense and trouble. Henry A. Smith, the East Saginaw dentist, who persisted in using rubber in his business after being enjoined in 1872 by the United States court, was tried for contempt of court, and, this being his second offense, Judge Brown fined him \$250 and ordered him to be committed till the fine was paid. He is now in the county jail.

The State offices have been removed to the new Capitol.

Three students recently expelled from Adventurers' College, in Battle Creek, whose names are James Hoyt, Wm. J. Arnold and Ward Hughes, have been arrested charged with stealing from the college and sanitary building, where they had rooms and boarded.

The two former are from Nebraska and the latter from Kentucky. The officers also arrested a young lad named Sharpe who has been attending college and is supposed to be implicated.

Cordyon Hatch, a young man working on a farm near Grand Blanc, while preparing for a Sunday squirrel hunt, dropped a lighted cigar from his mouth into a can containing half a pound of powder. The explosion which ensued destroyed the sight of both eyes entirely, besides disfiguring his face terribly.

The school board of Ann Arbor decided to close the public schools for two weeks on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever, which is epidemic among the children.

Two Bay City saloonists have had to pay sharply for selling liquor on election day.

There are 140 beekeepers within 12 miles of Carson City, Montcalm county, enough to get up a convention all by themselves. So they are going to hold one at that place, December 3-4, when practical topics are to be discussed and a permanent association formed.

Recent Post Office changes: Discontinued—North Star, Ionia county. Postmasters appointed—Free Soil, Mason county, J. Edwin Brown; Munising, Schoolcraft county, Oliver Blackwood; Riverville, Gratiot county, John B. Adams; Sebewa, Ionia county, Riley N. Wilson; Texas, Kalamazoo county, Lucius B. Kinne.

The chemical works are turning out about 6,000 pounds of acetate daily, and about 75 gallons of alcohol. Orders are coming in for both the acetate and alcohol more rapidly than they can be filled. New works are to be built at Elk Rapids, and those at Flint are being rebuilt and enlarged.—Bangor Reflector.

The annual meeting of the State Pomological Society takes place at Paw Paw, December 3-5. The following are the topics proposed for discussion: The yellow in the peach; horticultural implements—their adaptation to the work to be done; atmospheric drainage and orchard location; market vs amateur orchards; orchard fertilizers and cultivation; progress in floriculture; size vs. quality in market and in fruit trees; arrangement and marking out of orchards; plant lice-thugs, and other insect enemies; how shall we utilize our rainfalls?

The Hon. Eli Miller returned to Kalamazoo on Saturday last with 11,000 white fish "in the shell" for the Pokagon fishery. The operations of the commissioners for the ensuing year promise to surpass those of last season.

Two tons of deer were through the express office at Bay City Monday morning, from the north, enroute south and east.

The Union City National Bank has just paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on its earnings since July 15.

Arrangements are being made to hold a meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association at Marshall, Dec. 18. This association was formed in Lansing last winter, its object being the advancement of the interest of sheep breeding and wool-growing, protective legislation for wool-growers, to confer with manufacturers, hold fairs and sheep-shearing festivals, and protect and encourage sheep husbandry in all its bearings.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Central Pacific Railroad is to be sued for neglecting to furnish reports to the Interior Department. There are seven distinct specifications on which suit is recommended, the penalty in each being the forfeiture of a sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars.

The following is issued by the Treasury Department to-day:

Any person subscribing hereafter for the four per cent bonds, consols of 1897, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, may pay them with any of the 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1897, in the same way as if they were called at the date of subscription in regular course, except the subscriber, to avail himself of this privilege, must accompany the description with a full description of such bonds by numbers and denominations and must, within thirty days thereafter, forward the bonds to this department to be called like called bonds. Of the amount issued of the above described 5-20 bonds, there is now outstanding and uncalled, the amount of twenty-six million, eighty-five thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Chicago Commercial convention passed resolutions asking Congress to aid the Texas Pacific railroad.

Four bodies taken from the cemetery at Zanesville, Ohio, were rescued from grave robbers, who escaped to the woods.

A fire in Milwaukee Wednesday night destroyed property to the amount of \$40,000.

The United States Government has, through a banking house, completed the purchase of sterling exchange to the amount of about £1,100,000 to meet the \$5,000,000 required by the Halifax award to be paid to the British government at London on the 23d inst., and agents of the United States Treasury Department will make the transfer at London on that date.

Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being the grave-robbers who stole the remains of A. T. Stewart.

The police have a clue to the Manhattan bank robbery. Some arrests have been made and others will be.

At Preston three hundred and fifty looms and spindles, one thousand five hundred looms and one thousand two hundred operatives are idle. Many mills are working only from two to four days in the week.

The High Court Justiciary has definitely refused to admit to bail any more Glasgow Bank directors.

A cargo of cotton on board the steamship Wyoming arrived from New York, is reported to have burned four days, and when the ship reached Queenstown she had several feet of water in her fore compartment, pumped in to extinguish the flames.

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Fayette, Ohio, was nearly wiped out by fire last Sunday.

A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt Tuesday, at Little Rock, Ark., at Cairo, Ill., and slightly at St. Louis, Mo.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England is earnestly assisting the Porte in its endeavor to conclude a loan to be guaranteed on the revenues of Syria and the surplus Egyptian tribute.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, have sailed for Canada.

The cotton manufacturers of Glasgow will reduce working hours one-third. This will affect 8,000 employees.

Donner & Co., East Indian merchants, have failed.

John Lomas & Co., chemical manufacturers at Jarroon on the Tyne, with a paid up capital of \$500,000, have failed; assets will probably realize 25 per cent.

Young, Liston & Co., ship-owners and insurance brokers, have failed for five hundred thousand dollars.

William Preston & Co., of Hamburg, one of the largest houses in the China trade, have failed. Downer & Co., the London merchants who suspended Wednesday, were their agents here.

James Forrest & Co., cotton spinners, of Blackburn, have failed. Liabilities, estimated at one hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds.

A dispatch from Berlin states that one hundred and two societies, twenty-six newspapers,

and eighty-eight books have been prohibited since the promulgation of the anti-Socialist law.

The commercial and financial situation in England and Scotland does not improve, and there are great fears of a winter marked with much distress. There is less distress in Ireland however, than in either of the other two portions of the kingdom.

Popular indignation and excitement throughout Italy over the attempt to assassinate the King is very great. The assassin is a member of the International Society. He denies having any accomplices or instigators.

Thirteen of the oldest and most influential citizens of Lemberg were mortally wounded during disturbance, caused by a collision between the police and a procession in honor of Deputy Hasner, which had been prohibited by the authorities.

A telegram from Berlin reports that the belief is current there that a plot exists for the assassination of all the sovereigns. It is stated that all the Prussian judges, when examining Nobiling's case, were led to believe in the existence of a central organization for this purpose, and investigations are still going on.

Further particulars of the attempted assassination show that the King struck the assassin on the head with his sheathed sword immediately on being attacked. Signor Cavigli grappled desperately

The Ordeal of Sorrow.

"I could not wish my past one grief the less, but would my griefs had been more wisely borne." And yielded more sole treasure. I have found My richest jewels in the hardest rock, But spoiled them oft in breaking it; lost more. Through leaving much unbroken. Like a bee, I've ever tried to avoid the stony road, And sought the lanes to nestle among flowers, But took not duty with me like the bee; My task sat like a beggar in the dust. Neglected, and a busy world passed on.

MRS. GAY'S PRESCRIPTION.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Bang, bang, went the front door, as Mr. Bennett and the boy hurried off to store and school, leaving Mrs. Bennett to collect her wits and draw a long breath after the usual morning flurry.

The poor little woman looked as if she needed rest, but was not likely to get it, for the room was in a chaotic state, the breakfast table presented the appearance of having been devastated by a swarm of locusts, the baby began to fret, little Polly set up her usual whine of "I want sumpin' to do," and a pile of work loomed up in the corner waiting to be done.

"I don't see how I shall ever get through it all," sighed the despondent matron as she hastily drank a cup of tea, while two great tears rolled down her cheeks, as she looked from one puny child to the other, and felt the weariness of her own tired soul and body more oppressive than ever.

"A good cry" was pending when there came a brisk ring at the front door, a step in the hall, and a large, rosy woman came bustling in, saying in a cheery voice as she sat a flower pot down upon the table, "Good morning! Nice day, isn't it? Came in early on business and brought you one of my Lady Washingtons, you are so fond of flowers."

"Oh, it's lovely! How kind you are. Do sit down if you can find a chair; we are all behind hand today, for I was up half the night with poor baby, and haven't energy enough to go to work yet," answered Mrs. Bennett with a sudden smile that changed her whole face, while baby stopped fretting to stare at the rosy clusters, and Polly found employment in exploring the pocket of the new comer as if she knew the way there.

"Let me put the pot on your stand first, girls are so careless, and I am proud of this. It will be an ornament to your parlor for a week," and opening the door, Mrs. Gay carried the plant to a sunny bay-window where many others were blooming beautifully.

Mrs. Bennett and the children followed to talk and admire, while the servant leisurely cleared the table.

"Now give me that baby, put yourself in the easy chair and tell me all about your worries," said Mrs. Gay, in the brisk commanding way which few people could resist."

"I'm sure I don't know where to begin," sighed Mrs. Bennett, dropping into the comfortable seat, while the baby changed bearers with great composure.

"I met your husband and he said the doctor had ordered you and those chicks off to Florida for the winter. John said he didn't know how he should manage it, but he meant to try."

"Isn't it dreadful! He can't leave his business to go with me, and we shall have to get Aunt Mirinda to come and see him and the boys while I'm gone, and the boys can't bear her strict, old-fashioned ways, and I have got to go that long journey all alone and stay among strangers, and these heaps of fall work to do first, and it will cost an immense sum to send us, and I don't know what is to become of me."

Here Mrs. Bennett stopped for breath, and Mrs. Gay asked briskly, "What is the matter with you and these children?"

"Well, baby is having a hard time with his teeth and is crossy. Polly doesn't get over scarlet fever well, and I'm used up; no strength or appetite, pain in my side and low spirits. An entire change of scene, milder climate, and less work for me, is what we want, the doctor says. John is very anxious about us, and I feel regularly discouraged."

"I'll spend the day and cheer you up a bit. You just rest and get ready for a new start tomorrow; it's a saving of time to stop short now and then and see what to begin next. Bring me the most pressing job of work; I can sew and see to this little rascal at the same time."

As she spoke off went Mrs. Gay's bonnet, and by the time her hostess had returned with the overflowing work basket, the energetic lad had put a match to the ready laid fire on the hearth, rolled up a couch, table and easy chair, planted baby on the rug with bunches of keys to play with, and sat blooming and smiling to herself, as if work, worry and November weather were not in existence.

"Tot's frocks and Polly's aprons are the things I am most hurried about; they need so much, and I do like my children to look nice among strangers, began Mrs. Bennett, unrolling yards upon yards of ruffing, for the white frocks and pinafores, with a glance of despair at the sewing machine whose click had grown detestable to her ear.

"Make them plain if you are in a hurry; children don't need trimming up, they are prettiest in simple clothes. I can finish off that batch of aprons before dinner, if you will put that ruffing away. Come, now do, it will be a load off your mind, and Polly won't know the difference."

"I always do trim them, and every one does," began Mrs. Bennett, who was wedded to her idols.

"When I was in London I saw a duke's children dressed in plain brown linen pinafores, and I thought I'd never seen such splendid babies. Try it and if people make remarks bring in the English aristocracy, and it will be all right."

There was a twinkle in Mrs. Gay's eye that made her friend ashamed to argue, so she laughed and gave up the point, acknowledging with a sigh that it was a relief.

"It is this mania for trimming everything that is wearing out so many women. Necessary sewing is enough, then drop your needle and thread, rest, walk or play with the children, and see how much you have lost heretofore with this everlasting stitching. You'd soon get over that pain in your side if you let the machine stand idle while you went out for an hour every day."

"Perhaps I should, but I can't leave the children, Biddy is so careless."

"Take them out with you. Roll baby up and down that nice, dry sidewalk and let Polly run before, and you'd be a different set of people in a month."

"Do you really think so?"

"Not only that, but if you'd change your way of living, I don't believe you need to think of going to Florida at all."

"Why Mary Gay, what do you mean?" demanded Mrs. Bennett, sitting erect upon the couch in her surprise at this unexpected remark.

"I have often wanted to say this before, and now I will, though you may think I'm an interfering woman if I do. Never mind, if I can only save you farther worry and expense and suffering, I won't mind if you are offended for a time. In the first place you must move," and Mrs. Gay gave such a decided nod that the other lady could only ejaculate, "Why? where? when?"

"Because you want more sun and space, into this room because you will find both, and to-day because I'm here to help you?"

Mrs. Bennett gave a little gasp and looked about her in dismay at the bareness of her own tired soul and body more oppressive than ever.

"A hasty lunch, and then, with Biddy to lug the heavy articles, they rearranged the chamber, making a splendid nursery of the large one, and a nice little sleeping-room of the smaller for the two children.

"No, my dear, in does not do very well, for those very reasons. It is too warm and small and near the kitchen to make it a fit place to live in, especially for little children. Why don't you put your plants there if it is such a nice place?" asked Mrs. Gay, bent on making a clean sweep of her friends delusions and prejudices.

"Why, they need more sun and air and room, so I keep them in here. Exactly!"

and your babies need sun and air and room more than your roses, geraniums and callas. The plants would soon die in that close, hot, dark north room; do you wonder your babies are pale and fretful and weak?

Bring them in here and see how soon they will bloom if you will give them a chance."

I never thought of that. I'm sure I would do anything to see them well and hearty, but it seems a pity to spoil my nice parlor. Wouldn't the best chamber overhead do as well?"

Contented with that confession, Mrs. Gay kissed her convert, and leaving Biddy to finish off, she took her departure with many last injunctions about "air, oat-meal, brown bread, quiet living and sunshine."

When Mr. Bennett and the boys, who had been enjoying a holiday, came home to tea, amazement fell upon them at the sight of mamma and the babies sitting in the new sitting-room, with the announcement that there was not going to be any best parlor anymore.

When the events of the day had been explained and discussed a sort of jubilee ensued; for they all felt that a pleasant change in the domestic atmosphere had taken place, and all enjoyed it immensely. Mrs. Bennett played and the boys and Polly danced and papa frolicked with the baby, who forgot his teeth and crowed gaily until bedtime.

Of course Mr. Bennett and his joke about women's notions, and he doubted as to the success of the plan, but anything that cheered up his wife pleased him, for his heart sank at the thought of home without her, and Florida was a most distasteful idea to him.

He expressed much satisfaction at his improved quarters, however, and that paid Mrs. Bennett for the sacrifice she had made, though he, being a man, could never know how great a one it was.

It took some time to get fairly settled, but the sunny side of things grew more and more delightful as the change of scene and better influences did their quiet work. The children soon showed the effects of the daily sunshine, the well-aired chambers, simpler food, and cheerful play-place allotted to them, for these little creatures show as quickly as flowers their susceptibility to natural laws. Polly was never tired of looking out of the window at the varying phase of street life, and her observations thereupon caused her mother many a hearty laugh.

Baby threw like a dandelion in Spring, though infantile ills occasionally vexed his happy soul; for the mis-taken training of months could not be rectified all at once, or teething made easy.

Mrs. Bennett had her moments of regret as she saw the marks of little fingers on her paint and furniture, watching the fading of her carpet, and labored vainly to impress upon the boys that whittling, ball and marbles had better be confined to the dining-room. But the big, pleasant parlor was so inviting with the open air, the comfortable chairs, flowers, babies, work and play, that no one could resist the charm, and tired papa found it so attractive that he deserted the little library set apart for him, and spent his evening in the bosom of his family, to his great delight.

People got into the way of dropping in, not for a formal call in the prim best parlor, but a social visit with gossip and games, music, or whatever was going on, and soon it was generally agreed that the Bennett house was the pleasantest in the neighborhood.

The doctor's standing joke was, "Well, ma'am, are you ready for Florida?" and the answer with ever increasing decision was "I guess we can get four to six dollars per pair.—*The Pet Stock.*

"I should just move all the delicate things into the little library there out of the way of the children. That room is rather bare, and they will make it more attractive. Leave the pictures, they are safe, and it is good to have pretty objects for young eyes to rest upon. Put the covers on your carpet, a large drugged over your carpet, and take that other bay window for Polly and the baby's play corner. It is sunny and snug, and looking out always amuses them; and at night you can just drop the curtains before the recess and hide their little clutter with

out disturbing it. In the other window there is room for your table and chair, and work by the machine. There you can sit in a bower with your flowers about you, a pleasant view outside, and everything cheerful, wholesome and pretty. Keep up the open fire, it is worth a dozen furnaces, and have a thermometer to be sure you don't get too warm; that takes all the strength out of you and makes taking cold home."

"Some of us must go to Florida to get well, but a great many people might save their time and money, and make a land of flowers for themselves out of the simplest materials if they only knew how," said Mrs. Gay when the Bennetts thanked them for the advice which did so much good, and every one agreed with her.

His Wife Did "Go In."

He had returned with his wife from a summer vacation at the seaside, and he stood in front of the house giving a friend graphic account of the sea-souls' pleasures.

"Went in bathing every day!" he exclaimed enthusiastically.

"Ah," responded the friend. "Wife go in, too?"

"Ah, yes, every day, said the returned vacationist.

"Can she swim?" queried the friend, with some interest.

"No, she can't," was the reply. "She tried and tried to learn, but somehow, she didn't get the hang of it. She said she couldn't get the right kick, and I let her think that was the reason, but the fact was"—and here he looked up at the house, and sunk his voice to a hoarse aspiration—"the fact was, she couldn't keep her mouth shut long enough to take four strokes, before she'd have some silly remark to make, when, kerswash, she'd swallow a whole wave, and go plump to the bottom!"

and the husband winked rapidly as the scene was recalled to mind, and went into the house chuckling with pleasure.

But he hadn't noticed a woman's face peering out of the curtains of a raised window. The acquaintance saw the front door open quickly, saw a hand reached out and grab the seaside boarder by the collar, saw the heels of that individual crack his back as he shot through the door, which slammed behind his vanishing form, heard a wild and stifled noise, as of a human body being hauled over a hat-rack and banged against a wall, and heard a muffled voice like unto that of an enraged woman say:

"Take that back and I'll let you up, you wall-eyed yahoo!"

And the acquaintance, with a countenance of wonder and alarm, passed on, rubbing his head in a bewildered manner.—*Rockland Courier.*

A Monkish Legend.

The monks of a certain monastery wished to ornament the gate of their church. One of their number, who was sacristan, and who understood sculpture, placed on it a beautiful image of the Virgin. It was very common in those days to have near the entrance a representation of the Last Judgment. Among those on the left side was a Satan, armed with an iron hook, and so hideous that no one could look upon him without horror. The original, offended at the liberties which had been taken with his figure, came one day to enquire of the artist why he had made him so ugly. The sacristan plainly told him it was done from personal dislike, and for the avowed purpose of making him hateful. This did not mend matters, and the artist was threatened with vengeance if he did not change the figure in the course of the day. Next morning when the Devil came to look at the alterations he found the sacristan mounted on the scaffold, and employed in adding new horrors to the representation. "Since you determined that we shall be foes," exclaimed the irritated demon, "let us see how you can leap." At the same time he overthrew the scaffolding. But the sacristan had no sooner called the Virgin to his succor than her image stretched out its arm to uphold him, and, after suspending him some time in the air, to give the beholders time to admire this beautiful miracle, she placed him gently on the ground, to the infinite disgust of Satan.

Angora Rabbits.

The care, breeding and management of rabbits has a great fascination for young persons, while older ones cannot help admiring fine specimens of them, even though they do not have the time or inclination to keep a few themselves. We well remember, in our boyhood days, how happy we were when we became the proud possessor of a pair of rabbits, and how we spent our leisure time, out of school, in building neat houses and runs for them, and afterwards in caring for and breeding them.

At one time our flock fell but little short of fifty, but just as we were in the height of our prosperity a couple of dogs broke in one night and cleaned us out thoroughly. Since then we have had finer rabbits, perhaps, but never more successfully or in as large numbers.

There are no more handsome varieties of rabbits than well bred specimens of the White Angora. They have long, white, silky fur, are large in size, have pink eyes and upright ears, and are tame and easily raised. If well cared for, they are prolific and will breed many young each year. They possess a

large number of rabbits, and are very good for meat.

Cousin Lizzie has a new bright ring on her finger; I guess Uncle Jo gave it to her. She don't scold when he pulls her ears now.

Oh! ain't I glad I've got a grandma? I'm sorry; so's Uncle Jo. I heard him tell her so, and then she stooped to tie my sleeve-ribbon, and grew very red in the face about it. That's funny too.

I've got a little sister. She looks pretty well for a girl. I remember when I did not look any better. I think I'll be good to her; but she must understand at first that she must mind her elder brother.

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I knew it was a sorrowful world when I came, and that is why I cried.

I've tried to-day to wake dear mamma, and I can't. She will not speak to me, or move, or open her bright eyes. She does not even turn when the baby cries. Both her little hands are laid upon her breast, and full of flowers.

And Cousin Lizzie and Gamma are all in black frocks, and I've black ribbons on.

And Bob sits by her with his head in his hands; and Uncle Jo cries as he stands beside them both, and lays his hand on his shoulder, and says, "God help you, brother."

And all the while the sun is shining in the street, and the people go by as they always do.

The canary might know that this was no time to sing—when dear mamma will never wake again.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE BABY'S JOURNAL.

I'm here. And if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannelly world, and smells of paragoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No, I won't. I'll scrub at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night; and when I hollered, she trotted me. That comes of being a two days' old baby. Never mind, when I'm a man, I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trottled or fed, and I would rather have catnip-tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to-day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby." That's me. I'm "Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty, white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken; for a chap was in here just now, and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to that. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another—that's "Gamma," Emmeline told me, and then she took me up and held me against her soft cheek and said,

"It was Gamma's baby, so it was."

I declare I don't know who I do belong to; but I'll holler, and may be I'll find out.

There comes Snuffy with catnip-tea.

The idea of giving babies catnip-tea when they are crying for information!

I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face? I feel so.

I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to. I wonder what Snuffy has in that big black bottle, and why she don't give Gamma's baby some.

Here's Bob; he's one of the people I belong to, you know. He kisses me and scratches me with his mouth—I don't wear a mustache myself. I like Gamma. She treats me like a gentleman, and parts my hair on the side; Snuffy parts it in the middle.

II

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 1878.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with a hallowed custom observed by the people of this State annually since its organization, and now honored by observance throughout the nation, I hereby designate THURSDAY, the 28th DAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the peace and good order which have prevailed in our midst, for the large degree of health, contentment and happiness that we have enjoyed, for a bountiful harvest, and for the manifold blessings that have been vouchsafed to us during the present year. To this end I invite all our people on the day designated to rest from their ordinary avocations, and to assemble at their respective places of public worship, and there, as well as at their fireside circles, with devout gratitude to acknowledge the loving-kindness and great goodness of our Heavenly Father and implore the continuance thereof.

While we thus joy in our blessings, let us not forget by deeds of benevolence to confer happiness upon others less favored than ourselves.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Lansing, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

CHAS. M. CROSWELL.
By the Governor:
E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

The Sun no longer shines for Tilden.

Now for a silver dollar that is a silver dollar.

The University authorities are trying to get another mastodon. One would think that the Douglass case was enough for the present.

BUTLER ascribes his defeat to his acceptance of the Democratic nomination. Certainly, if he had accepted no nomination he would not have been defeated.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has repented of his resolve to withdraw one and two dollar greenbacks, and he now thinks that the chief end of life is not to secure circulation for silver.

THE SALES of four per cent. bonds have been surprisingly large since the elections, thus showing that the people have confidence that the nation will prove a strictly honorable debtor.

MISS HOSMER, the artist, claims to have discovered an application of the permanent magnet as a motor. Now that the elections are over, there is plenty of time for the public to amuse itself with another Keeley motor.

The State Central Committee of the Republican party have issued a congratulatory address from which we take the following:

At the time of the Republican State Convention last June, the political situation in the State was such as to cause the leading men in the party great anxiety and solicitude.

The political outlook was dark and threatening, and doubts as to the success of the party this year were largely entertained.

The necessities of the situation called for an earlier organization for campaign work than usual, and it was taken up and carried forward as rapidly and vigorously as possible, and in such a manner as to unduly alarm and arouse the opposing parties. The war, however, settled far other than theoretical questions; it did away once and forever with slavery, and the fall of this corner-stone of Southern institutions brought down the whole edifice. The nature, both social and commercial, of the South, is changed, and this fact it is that makes the settlement of the Southern question a matter not of days nor of years, but of generations.

A clause condemning slavery was struck out of the Declaration of Independence. Scarcely had the earlier members of any of the early congresses taken their seats before they became engaged in such angry and violent discussions of slavery that more than once the weak bonds that bound the States together were strained to the uttermost.

Then came the Fugitive Slave Law and the Missouri Compromise. Emboldened by repeated successes, the South aimed to dictate the entire foreign policy of the United States—and succeeded.

The course of the South was not taken simply because of her love of dominion; the commercial interests of that section of the country demanded not only the preservation of slavery, but also its extension. Cotton was the one staple of the South, and the cultivation of cotton, exhausting as it does the life of man and of land, has two requirements,—unskilled labor and new land. The very fact that cotton fast wears out the soil, and that year after year the South was losing while the North was gaining in productiveness, marked a limit to slavery and fixed a point where free labor, with all that freedom implies, must come to the rescue.

The slow action of the laws of nature, however, was not waited upon. The war came to settle once for all the question of slavery. How difficult the solution few homes in this country do not bear witness. With emancipation came as a sequence enfranchisement. Here, then, was an immense multitude of human beings who had purposely been kept in ignorance suddenly invested with all the rights of citizenship. They were expected to use these rights to keep power that political party which had enfranchised them: gratitude was to be their ruling instinct.

With the close of the war, a vast army of carpet-baggers filled the places from which the soldiers had withdrawn. With no love for the country to which they had flocked for the mere purpose of getting rich, these carpet-baggers, calling themselves Repub-

licans, and so winning the colored vote, were enabled to use the whole machinery of government to further their personal fortunes. The tide of speculation swept South, but when the wave broke the retreating waters left that already exhausted country in a still more deplorable condition.

The people of the South, whom the war had not left less turbulent than it found them, were ever ready to throw off the yoke, and murder and arson became the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The army was called in to support governments that had support from no other quarter, and as a result there were rulers who ruled nothing, tax gatherers powerless to collect taxes, custom officers who could not get beyond their own thresholds. No endeavors were made to enlist in the service of good order and the return of prosperity those persons who loved the South because it was the country of their birth,—the persons who alone could and would restore that country to something of its former condition.

The feeling of the North was that the bayonet policy had failed, a fact which the Democratic wave preceding the last Presidential election proved. General Grant, before retiring from office, withdrew the troops from the Southern States, and with the accession of Mr. Hayes, who was elected on a platform of amity towards the South, Democratic victories made it impossible for him, even if he had so wished, to return those troops. Mr. Hayes, however, was in earnest about the work of reconciliation, and he invited a representative Southern man to a seat, the lowest to be sure, in the cabinet. The results of the President's action are not sufficiently apparent to be undisputed. Certain it is, however, that the reign of terror has ceased. That the Democrats have entire possession of the State governments we take to be no proof of the failure of the President's policy. While human nature is as it is, nothing else can be expected. It is in the very fact that their control is so entire, that the way out of those difficulties. Divisions must arise, and then the colored vote will become of such importance to both sides that each party will bid for it. It is only through the annihilation of the color line that the negroes can obtain any permanent rights.

We do not mean to be understood as counseling a do-nothing policy. The administration should, and we believe the administration does, try every means in its power to prevent illegal voting and intimidation. But this is a question of three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and not of the one election day. The chief end of the colored man is not to vote; but it is to live in peace and to advance in civilization,—ends which a misused power has, and may again, defeat.

As the South recovers her position in agriculture, gains her rightful position in manufactures,—when the colored man is of use as a working man and a citizen,—then, and not till then, will the Southern question be settled. It is the policy of the North, therefore, to aid the South to a return to prosperity. How this may be done is a subject well worthy of careful thought. It is the work of time, and it reaches deeper than any President's policy.

ALL SORTS.

There are said to be 1,313 habitual opium eaters in Michigan.

The women of Prague and Leipsic are forbidden by law to wear dresses that touch the ground.

Carrying coals to Newcastle—Boston has established whistling schools.

Professor Newcomb thinks that men have inhabited this earth less than ten thousand years.

Is the Jackson Citizen sure that Senator Blaine ever advocated putting a full dollar's worth of bullion into a silver dollar?

THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful discovery, to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all effects of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful creative powers as is by magic. We do not ask you to buy until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request that you call on our Druggist Frank Smith and a trial bottle free of charge, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Frank Smith.

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

I sent my Soul through the Invisible,
Some letter of that After-life to spell;
And by and by my Soul returned to me,
And answer'd "I Myself am Heav'n and Hell."

Heav'n but the vision of fulfilled Desire,
And Hell the Shadow of a Soul on fire.

Cast on the Darkness into which Our-selves,
So late emerg'd from, shall so soon expire.

We are no other than a moving row
Of Magic Shadow shapes that come and go
Round with this Sun-illumin'd Lantern held

In Midnight by the Master of the Slow.
—From the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Truth for the People says of the meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, to be held in this city beginning December 5, that it is likely to be "one of the most important sessions ever held, as plans are to be matured for a more aggressive movement along the line."

M. S. T. A.—At the Michigan State Teachers' Association, to be held at Lansing, December 25, 26, and 27, one day will be devoted to the consideration of the needs of rural and ungraded schools. All teachers, township superintendents, citizens, and members of the next Legislature, are earnestly invited to be present at the meeting.

HARPER'S FOR 1879.—In another column will be found the prospectus of Harper & Brothers' three publications, the Harper's Weekly, Monthly, and Bazaar. George William Curtis and Thomas Nast have made Harper's Weekly perhaps the most powerful paper in the land; and Mr. Curtis is his other and no less charming self in the Monthly, a magazine that easily holds its place in the front ranks. The Bazaar has long ago become a general favorite with the ladies, and often the gentlemen are found reading it over their wives' shoulders.

THE POST AND TRIBUNE.—In another column will be found the prospectus of the Post and Tribune, the leading paper of Michigan. Enlarged, improved and improving, this paper is a credit to the State and to Detroit. Its various departments contain reading matter of interest to all classes of people; The merchant, the banker, the statesman, the farmer, the soldier, the Mason or the Odd Fellow, the disciples of culture, and the ladies—all are provided for. And after all else has been said, the Post and Tribune is eminently a clean newspaper.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.—Mr. James F. Joy recently had an engagement with a Chicago reporter, with the following result:

"Mr. Joy stated that there is not the least likelihood that the Detroit, Lansing and Northern will, in any event, be used by the Grand Trunk as a connection between Lansing and Detroit with the Chicago and Lake Huron for a Chicago outlet, but he thinks that the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern, in connection with the Eel River and Baltimore and Ohio, will eventually be used by the Grand Trunk for Chicago outlet. There only remains a short distance between Detroit and Ypsilanti to be built to make the line complete, and when the funds where-with to build this gap have all been secured, the work will be commenced."

CATTLE SHOW.—The Chicago Fat Stock Show will be held in the exposition building, Chicago, December 2-7, 1878. The prizes are distributed as follows: Cattle, \$2,350; Sheep, \$725; Swine, \$600; Fat Poultry and wild Game, \$170. In addition to the above the National Live Stock Journal, of Chicago, offers challenge cups as follows: Best Beef animal, \$100; Best Fat Sheep, \$50; Best Fat Hog, \$50. Fancy stock will have no place. The butcher will be the judge, and the prizes will be awarded to the animal which will return the greatest percentage of first class juicy steaks, roasts, etc., with the least quantity of inferior cheap cuts and offal in proportion to the gross weight.

OUR NEW POET.—We had intended to offer a prize to the first one of our readers who should discover the author of the railroad poem published two weeks ago. Col. Burleigh, however, has anticipated us by announcing the poet's name as follows:

The readers of the Democrat will not be surprised to learn that the Hon. Sam. Post, of Ypsilanti, occasionally takes a quiet hour in which to woo the muses. In the Commercial of the 9th inst., he gives us "The New Railroad," under the nom de plume of "Whipporwill." But the disguise is ineffectual; for the most casual reader can detect the master spirit underlying the opening lines:

Let Ypsilanti clear the track,
We need the road to Pontiac,
sings Mr. Post, in manner calculated to wake the echoes of the past and make one think of the happiest efforts of Byron or Edgar A. Poe.

On behalf of the poet, we thank Col. Burleigh for his good words. "Praise from Sir Herbert Stanley is praise indeed."

VAIL & CRANE.—From the Michigan Homestead we take the following items in regard to the cracker manufactory of Vail & Crane. Ypsilanti people have not ceased to like Mr. Vail's crackers simply because they are now made in Detroit instead of in this city, a fact to which the large orders Vail & Crane get from our grocers testify:

"At present the establishment is using up an average of 70 barrels of flour a day, and

turning out 280 barrels of crackers daily, being probably as much as all the other cracker factories in the State combined. The largest amount turned out during any one month since the establishment was started was during October, this year. For the year ending June 1, the average consumption was over 50 barrels of flour per day, each barrel making about four barrels of crackers, and the sales for the year aggregating over \$200,000. The machinery of the firm is valued at \$20,000, and is capable of turning out 750 barrels of crackers every 24 hours, should occasion rise for running it to full capacity. That Detroit should have a single firm which could do the baking for an army of 75,000 men may seem incredible, but such is the fact."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The catalogue of the Agricultural College for 1878 shows a total attendance of 239. In looking over the course of study, we notice the remark that "very special attention is given to Inductive Logic," and "some instruction is given in Deductive Logic." As logic is the science of the way in which we do think, and is not itself a means of ascertaining truth, we think that this subject might be subordinated. In Psychology "under a few topics like 'space' and 'causation,' extended readings from Bain, Spencer, Martineau, and Porter" afford the student a view of some of the prevalent controversies and the methods of conducting them." It is hard to make Mr. Porter bear the brunt of the orthodox battle even if he were capable so to do, and as for Spencer, the student who can get an idea of anything, let alone modern controversies, from his "advanced" discussion of space, will be wise indeed. In Chemistry, the Agricultural College excels, and in practical agriculture and kindred subjects a full course of instruction is given. We notice that the latest and best authorities are quoted, for instance in Political Economy, Cairnes and Fawcett have a place with Mill and Adam Smith, and, let us hope, in advance of Carey and Bowen; Mr. A. S. Hill's thoroughly satisfactory work on rhetoric is the text book for this year; and Huxley's excellent little book on the "Anatomy of the Vertebrates" finds a place in the list of references.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

C. S. Wortley & Bro. employ a first-class cutter, who knows how to make clothes in the latest styles.

CANCERS AND TUMORS CURED.—We kill Cancer in from one to three hours without use of knife or eating plaster, with little pain. The cancer falls out in ten or twelve days and heals up. We do not prostrate our patients; they can attend to business while being cured. Special attention given to diseases of the eye and Female Difficulties, at the Medical and Surgical Institute and Cancer Infirmary of Drs. Thomas & Lennox, 266 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Send stamp for circular. 766-769

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Have handsome Hats that come from C. S. Wortley & Bros.

At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when Hale's Honey of Horchow and Tar will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggist. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Hats—Caps—Cloths—at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. Van Tuyl and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

Children's Cut Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. Van Tuyl.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros.' Seal of North Carolina, at the same price?" 721-722

Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bros. and have them suited.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists, Hotel, of that city, has been recently elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed endorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress, being intrusted to his brother and other experienced medical gentlemen who have long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-sixth Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

I WISH EVERYBODY TO KNOW.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to everyone as a most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and is giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing else has done.

Drs. Machett & France, Bourbon, Ind., May 15, 1878.

Sold by F. F. Ingram. 765yalt

NO DECEPTION USED.

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stom-

ach, General Debility when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost if it does not cure or relieve them. Price 75 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 765yalt

For Lame Back, Sile or Chest use SII-LOH'S POROUS PLASTER. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. Ingram. 765yalt

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent. 733alt

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SATURDAY MORNING'S COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, NOV. 23, 1878.

The Greenbackers wish somebody would play the same game on the remains of their lifeless party as has been practiced on those of the late Mr. Stewart.

Even in Georgia it seems that the Democracy had to resort to fraud as well as intimidation to keep the State solid in Congress. There is good evidence that Wade, Republican, was really elected to Congress in the Third District by fully 3,000 majority, but that large margin was overcome, after the polls closed, by deliberately throwing out enough Republican votes to return the Democratic candidate.

PRESIDENT HAYES looks with much disgust and a little indignation at the proceedings of the southern democracy in the South Carolina, Louisiana, and other elections. They have the entire political machinery now in their hands, and there can be no pretense of the slightest interference or intimidation by the federal government or any other power. According to an editorial in the Washington National Republican of Nov. 13, the President declares that his experiment in maintaining justice, equality, and freedom, through the confederates, is a complete failure. Believing that the rights of American citizenship have been grossly violated, the president is determined that they shall be vindicated, and that a vigorous prosecution of the offenders shall take place. Already many arrests are announced for obstructing the U. S. super-visors of election in South Carolina and Louisiana.

The Lessons of the Past.

Some of the flat-mongers are predicting awful catastrophes from resumption. History is all against them. The first step of relief from the panic of 1837 was resumption of specie payments. As soon as that was taken capital lifted up its head in confidence, enterprise began to start, and labor soon found its accustomed demand and reward. Just so was it in 1857. As soon as honest money was the basis of business, thrif followed, prosperity was enkindled on every hand and the voice of discontent was hushed. So it will be now. Croakers can do much to hinder a return to better times, but the laws of trade and finance will prove too powerful for even them. When a merchant's protest paper has long kept him under water, the moment it is off his back he comes to the top and swims again in the stream of prosperity. So long as he cannot pay, nobody wants his notes; but when he is ready to meet them at call, the banks and everybody else want them. Just so it is with the Government notes. This is all there is of it. There is no mystery about it either.

Something to be Considered.

"One hundred thousand Democratic majority, and perfect quiet," says one dispatch from South Carolina. This is the State, let us remember, which, as Mr. Tilden's confidential agent reported in cipher to him, actually gave a majority of its votes in favor of Republican electors in 1876. Within two years, when the Republican votes at the North have greatly increased, have half of the Republican voters of South Carolina been converted to Democracy? Or is it conceivable that the entire Republican vote was voluntarily withdrawn; that 90,000 free citizens, who voted for Rainy, Cain, Smalls and other Republican candidates for Congress two years ago, have now unanimously refused to vote for the same and similar candidates? Let the question be seriously and carefully considered by the citizens of Northern States. It involves something immeasurably more important than the success or failure of either party in a single State or Congressional election. There can be no better time to consider it than this. The Democrats have control of the State government, and every member of the Legislature except three, it is said, and every Representative in Congress. Whatever they wanted in South Carolina they have secured. Nor is there any Congressional committee by which the Democratic methods in South Carolina will be investigated. But those methods will nevertheless be examined, and anxiously, by the people of the north, where freedom exists and the Constitution is obeyed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Election and the Party.

The complete returns from the election in this State will show not only the disintegration of the Democratic party, but the substantial integrity in point of numbers as well as principle of the Republican party. It is true that in some counties the latter suffered from the insidious work of the National emissaries, and that its total vote is not as large as that polled for Hayes in the last Presidential election. But the vote in 1876 was exceptionally large, the interest felt in the election being intense in both parties. The total vote for Governor Crosswell this year in the 39 counties from which we have full returns is 124,949. The remaining seven counties will increase this to something over 126,000, and the Democratic vote to about 79,000. This Republican vote has never been exceeded except in Presidential years. The following table gives the Republican and Democratic totals of the State in all fall elections from 1868 inclusive:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.
1868. President.....	128,500	98,068
1870. Governor.....	100,175	38,391
1872. President.....	136,199	77,020
1874. Governor.....	111,519	105,550
1876. President.....	166,528	141,095
1878. Governor.....	126,000	79,000

The Republican vote is thus shown to be 26,000 larger than in 1870, and nearly 15,000 larger than in 1874, while the Democratic vote is 4,000 less than in 1870 and 26,000 less than in 1874. The Democratic vote for Governor has not been as small as it is this year since 1866, when Williams had 67,706. Besides all this, the Republicans are united and well equipped for future contests, while the opposition are divided in sentiment and inharmonious in their counsels. The future of Republicanism was never brighter in this State than at present.

—*Post and Tribune.*

The Republican Victory in Michigan.

In a circular of congratulation and thanks just issued by the Republican State Central Committee, is this just summary of the completeness and the significance of the Michigan victory:

The campaign has closed with a triumphant victory for honest money and Republican principles. Michigan will be represented in the next Congress by an unbroken Republican delegation.

The Republican State ticket has a plurality of over 40,000 votes, and such Democratic strong-holds as Wayne, Saginaw, Marquette, Monroe, Oakland and Livingston counties have been stormed with gratifying success, leaving the opposition demoralized, dispirited and in a shattered condition.

The Republican party stands as the pronounced and successful defender of not only the integrity of the Union and the rights of humanity, but as the victorious champion of the national honor. It has

set its seal of condemnation on false financial theories and repudiation of national obligations. It has strengthened public faith and credit, and has

brightened the era of returning prosperity.

It deserves the confidence and com-

mandment of all patriotic citizens, first

for having adopted right principles, and

second, for having successfully main-

tained them. In the vigor of its youth

it crushed armed traitors and preserved

the Union. In its equally vigorous

manhood it has proven its honesty, its

courage, and its capacity to meet and

overcome the forces of the opposition,

of whatever name or description. As

in the past, so in the future, the Re-

publican party expects to enlist in sup-

port of free constitutional government

the earnest and united efforts of our

most intelligent, honest and patriotic

citizens.

Village Wells.

Many of our readers dwell in villages, and to all of them we commend the warning contained in the following extract from the Christian Union:

Twenty-five bottles of various sizes stood on a druggist's back shelf yesterday. There may be thirty to-day, for daily additions are made. Most of them contain a pinkish colored liquid, more or less bright. Some are colorless. They are samples of water from the wells and cisterns of our village and of other villages. A few drops of permanganate of potassa give the pink color. If the water is impure it bleaches out the color, and any organic matter it may hold is precipitated to the bottom. Here is a bottle from a well in Seneca Falls. It is colorless, and there is a thick deposit on the bottom. The family using this water has been sick all summer. Here is water from a family well, used by a family where the wife and mother has just died from typhoid fever. It has some color, but there is a large deposit at the bottom. Here is water from a well that supplied a family whose little children lie dead. There are many bottles sent in by those alarmed at the sickness and death among their neighbors. A very few are bright in color and free from sediment, but the most are more or less changed and with more or less deposit. People are waking up to the fact that village wells are as a rule unsafe and impure, and now that a long continued drought has reduced the water and concentrated the poison, this fact is brought sharply into light. It is now the fashion to boil your water before using it; to drink weak cold tea; and, we are sorry to say, the users of strong drink now have a new argument against the use of cold water.

This is no new thing; villages in England, and the older the worse, have been found to be far less healthy than cities—some of them in fact almost fever hospitals, and that, notwithstanding their great superiority to cities in point of fresh air, sunshine, and rural scenery. The one drawback which counterbalanced all advantages, was unwholesome water, drawn from wells into which the soakage from cesspools and dunghills precollected. There are four remedies for this danger: 1st, to construct a tank or cistern for each house, sufficiently large for the wants of the family, and collect in it the water that flows from the roof of the dwelling-house. Water from heaven is always pure.

2. To sink a tube till it strikes water—perhaps thirty or forty feet or more—the deeper the safer from surface soakage, and raise all the water you want by a force pump.

3. If there is a clear stream in your neighborhood water may be brought from that; but many streams are poisoned by decaying vegetable matter, and now the additional danger is experienced of Paris green being swept from adjoining potato fields into the streams by heavy rains.

4. The best remedy of all is for the village to grow so large that it will be able to establish a system of waterworks, bringing the water from some clear stream or lake on a higher level if possible, and if not, pumping it from the best stream or lake in the vicinity.

The mills of United States justice grind slow, but they do grind. The prosecutions in Utah for bigamy have been waiting for the trial of the Mountain Meadow massacre cases, which was first necessary to reestablish confidence in civil authority. The bigamy cases are now going on under a statute passed 16 years ago.

At last the Fenian prisoner in Eng-

THE TRUE POLICY OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It was in 1873, at Grand Rapids, that the price of admission to the annual State Fair was increased from 25 to 50 cents. The consequence was an immense revenue. The society, after paying large expenses and \$4,000 borrowed money, left Grand Rapids with a surplus of \$14,204.44. From that time forward the eagles have gathered around this surplus. That explains many things.

The time has certainly come for a return to the old and popular admission fee. The flush days of high prices are gone. Everything has returned to the solid basis of the old ante-war times. Look at the prices of farm produce, which were never lower. Look at the price of clothing, of household furniture, of all cotton and woolen goods, and we find that the bottom has been touched. Then why should not the State Agricultural Society recognize the change and shrinkage, and place its entry fee at the old standard?

Fairs, to be of any benefit, should be seen by the whole people. There should be no favorites. Prices should be reasonable, so that all trades and professions can avail themselves of this educational opportunity. Thousands of poor artisans and mechanics are kept from the fair by the high and exorbitant price of admission. Fifty cents is exorbitant. It is out of the reach of many worthy people. The mechanic who is supporting a large family hesitates at fifty cents. He cannot afford it. Put it at twenty-five cents—a coupon ticket—or five for a dollar, and he will go twice with his whole family. Do away with all complimentary tickets, except to the press. Let everyone pay a small, reasonable price for admission and the fairs will be crowded, and there will be revenue enough for all purposes, premiums and expenses. What propriety is there in charging a farmer one dollar for himself and wife, admission to a fair, when a bushel of wheat won't pay for the two tickets.

The fact is that high admission rates to any fair, concert, lecture, show, or theatre, should be repudiated by the entire community. People are paying more than they can afford to—more than they ought to—more than they will. Reasonable prices are going to be the paying prices. People like amusement and seek instruction, but not at imposition rates. The State Agricultural Society should catch the spirit of the times and reduce its price of admission to its old rates.

Another and the next reform should be a permanent and safe investment of a portion of the surplus now in the treasury of the State Agricultural Society. The surplus last January, at the settlement at the Russel House, for 1877, was \$9,000. The surplus, when all expenses are paid, for 1878, will be less than \$15,000. A portion of this \$5,000, should be invested in safe government bonds. Why not lay up a small sum for a rainy day? If this policy had been adopted five years ago, at the close of the Grand Rapids fair, the society might have had \$10,000, \$5,000 more, in government bonds. The state society of New York has invested a large amount in bonds. The popular government loan, at 4 per cent, affords facilities for investment which should be embraced by the society. The society should be an example to the people. The Fair is an exhibition of the products of the State. Here we show the stock, the manufactures, the machines, the machinery, the cereals of the state. You give us a surplus of \$15,000. We will show you how to invest it like prudent men and we will put \$5,000 in government bonds. Why not? The balance in the treasury should command some interest.

Another policy which should be changed at once—is the cheeky and audacious one—the policy of the beggar, perambulating tramp; which begs at Grand Rapids, which begs at East Saginaw, which begs at Jackson, which begs at Kalamazoo, which begs at Detroit. It is well enough to ask for the proper grounds, suitable for exhibition purposes, but it appears to us that a society well conducted, with a large surplus on hand, commanding heavy revenues, should beg no further, but should erect its own buildings without putting itself up at auction every year to the highest bidder. It should erect its own buildings at Jackson, at Kalamazoo, at Grand Rapids, at East Saginaw, and at Detroit, have the grounds donated, and this annual humiliating spectacle of begging from and bleeding the people of thousands of dollars for building purposes should cease. We think it will cease. The people are sick of and disgusted with it.

The policy is one of gross and grinding extortion. The society begs like a tramp for all it can get to erect buildings. It charges an exorbitant rate for admission. The surplus brings not a cent of interest.

The society should not be a burden to the people. It should ask for grounds and then should erect its own buildings, which should be spacious and durable. It should charge only reasonable rates at the gates, and the people will respond in such numbers as to keep the revenue sufficient and sound. The surplus should be husbanded as a prudent man does his own—Michigan Homestead.

Mr Gladstone does not think any better of the policy of the English government in the far East than he did of its jugglery at Berlin. He justified the displeasure of the Amer at the British occupation of Quetta, and declared that the weak power, which a professedly chivalrous government threatened to punish for receiving a Russian embassy, was less culpable than the sender of the embassy. In conclusion he said that what the people are now protesting against, is not merely a series of false steps, "but the new system of government by the personal responsibility of a sovereign which is only too likely to seal the foundation of monarchy." This sounds a little like sedition.

Look out for sawdust. It is a dangerous article to strew on floors, or to keep in any quantity in combustible places. When impregnated with oil or grease, sawdust is prone to spontaneous combustion. English papers report a case where sawdust had fallen from time to time through a crevice in the floor, accumulating in a heap between the beams; that it absorbed some spilled oil, burst into a flame, and nearly destroyed the building.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Buckwheat Cakes.

Now comes the season of buckwheat cakes, for which nearly everybody has a relish and which are required to be served at least once a day during the winter months. We must confess we have not the prejudice against buckwheat that prevails in some hygiene circles. Used in moderation we believe the cakes to be healthful, appetizing, and excellent for a change. One thing is certain, very few are left over. With Oliver the cry comes up from the children for "more."

The griddle must now be brought out and washed off hard with hot soap and water and then wiped and rubbed well with dry salt. It is now ready to heat and grease with a bit of fat salt pork. Avoid too much grease—a piece of pork an inch square should last for a week. Buckwheats should be of good size and each cake should consist of a large spoonful of batter. Good cooks always try their griddle first with a single cake, to be sure that all is right with both batter and griddle. A hot plate should always be ready for the cakes.

There are many recipes for buckwheat cakes. We will give ours for a breakfast for a large family: One quart of buckwheat flour; four tablespoonsfuls of yeast; one teaspoonful of salt; one handful of Indian meal or Graham flour, we prefer the latter; two tablespoonsfuls of good common molasses, add warm water enough to make a thin batter, then beat well and set to rise in a warm place. Is your batter sour in the morning? then stir in a very little soda dissolved in hot water. An earthen crock is best to mix in, and be careful and not use it all but leave a little in the bottom each morning for sponge for the next night, instead of getting fresh yeast; you can pursue this plan during the winter for a week or ten days each run, then setting a new supply. Add fresh flour, salt, molasses, each night. Instead of Graham flour or Indian meal, some use one-third fine oat meal and two-thirds buckwheat. One of these three, Graham Indian, or oat-meal, should always be used in the buckwheat batter.

We believe Graham to be the best. A syrup made of sugar is a nice dressing, though we have found honey to be delicious and healthful.

The Use of Honey.

Speaking of honey for buckwheat cakes, we desire to commend its daily use to every family in the land. We believe it to be one of the most healthful sweets that can be found, and well adapted to common use. It seems to us very desirable that Michigan should produce a large share of her own table sweets. Could honey be brought into general use, thereby creating a home market for it, we believe it would tend to encourage the culture and production of honey. Prof. Cook, our own State apiarist, of whom we are so proud, says Michigan is naturally adapted to the production of honey. Let Michigan people use it, put it on the table every day. It must be a healthy sweet for children, and children must have sweets, just as the Irishman must have potatoes. The honey-bee feeds upon the healthy juices of healthy plants, and honey must partake of the quality of the blossoms of the plants and trees from which it is gathered. Our attention has recently been called to this subject by the honey furnished us by the young apiarist, who is a professor at the German American Seminary, Detroit. He is commonly known as Frank Benton. He sells us nice honey for 15 cents per pound, and we really believe it is as cheap as the high-priced syrups. The use of this article should become so common and general that a honey store or depot, would be found profitable in every large town. We believe in encouraging the bee-men and women, and if every family in the land would make honey an article of daily use, in place of the unhealthy syrups, then all concerned would be benefited.

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OATMEAL.—We call the attention of our fair readers to the advantages of oatmeal as an article of diet. We advise each one of them to make a personal test of its virtue by eating it every morning at breakfast. It is by no means unpalatable, when thoroughly boiled, made of right consistency, and taken with sugar and cream. We promise great benefit from its persistent use. In the first place it will improve the complexion by its healthy action on the blood. It will also produce an enviable degree of plumpness from its richness in nutriment for brain and muscle. It will keep the system in good condition, and leave the brain unclogged to do its work. Let it be tried, and we venture to say it will become a daily favorite in every household; and any family will find themselves thousand fold compensated for the experiment by the better development and better health of the children and an improvement in all.

Look out for sawdust. It is a dangerous article to strew on floors, or to keep in any quantity in combust

Boy's Service.

"Speed boldly, Jean; the safety of God's elect depends on thy fleetness and courage," said a French peasant woman, as, standing at the door of a hut perched over a gorge in the Cevennes mountains, she bade farewell to her young son. He, mounted on a small white pony, looked fearlessly out of his bright blue eyes, and, tossing back his abundant tresses of fair hair, bent to kiss the mother's hand; then descending a steep, winding path, over which his intelligent animal picked a slow, sure footing, the young rider disappeared in the dark aisles of a pine forest.

Jean Cavalier was ten years old; his cradle had been rocked to the howl of the mountain storms; he was accustomed to scale heights with fearless agility, being sure footed on paths that only the mountain-born could safely tread, and he now dauntlessly faced a hazardous ride and the peril of imprisonment to save the lives of five hundred Christian men and women. It was nearly noon; all the huts, sheep-cotes, and cottages in the lower adjoining valleys were deserted by their inhabitants, who had started at dawn for the secluded mountain of Bourges, there to seek consolation and strength in the worship of God.

This was the period of the so-called "religious" war in France, which lasted twenty years, and in which the King, Louis XIV., employed sixty thousand soldiers to exterminate three thousand Protestants, because they persisted in worshipping their Maker in their own fashion. Through the upper valleys, for some weeks previous to the time of this story, there had been found, in rock cavities and hollow trees, bits of wood carved with the words, "Manna in the desert," and with certain symbolic marks whereby all the faithful knew that the great pastor, Brousson, emerging from his secret cavern dwelling, would meet and minister to his persecuted flock in the afternoon of the first day of the year 1703, at the Bourges Mountain. Notwithstanding all precaution, news of the intended convocation had reached the town of Hais, and Captain Daiguirier, with six hundred men, was coming up from the plain, eager to surprise and butcher the innocent congregation—a kind of achievement not unfrequent in those tragic years.

Just before noon to-day, Jean, when climbing the rock back of his father's hut in search of a missing goat, spied the red bonnets of the cavalcade, traversing a defile far below; he knew well their terrible purpose, and, hurrying down said to his mother:

"I have seen the King's troops going up; there is none to give warning but me."

Twenty minutes later, Jean was riding alone through the dim forest, intently conning the net-work of paths so familiar to him, and trying to choose one by which he could elude and outstrip the assassins. Issuing at length, from the wood, he paused, hesitating between two routes,—one smoother, though longer,—by which, trusting to his nimble pony, he might speedily arrive, unless overtaken by the troops; the other led through ravines and over rocks into the very heart of the mountains, and was a hazardous path, even for a skillful climber. If he took the latter, he must abandon his horse and trust his own speed and agility. Finally deciding on the smoother road, he was turning toward it when he heard the sound of a conch-shell, and, on the instant, a flash of scarlet streamed around a spur of the forest. Quick-witted Jean rode at once to meet the advancing soldiers.

"Whither go you?" asked the Captain.

"To the upper hills to seek my father," replied Jean.

"This is not a safe country for youngsters like you to travel in alone," said the officer.

"I have confidence in God. Those who do no ill need fear none," returned the child calmly.

"You shall come with me," continued the Captain, suspiciously; "so fine a boy must not grow up a rebel. I shall dedicate you to the service of the King and the Church."

Jean made no answer, riding on with his captors, apparently in submissive composure; but the vigilant little fellow, quick in expedients, contrived to fall back gradually, till, when the dismounted troops, painfully climbing, were half-way up a steep ascent, Jean was among the hindmost. A brook wound round the base of the hill, and Jean knew that near the stream was one of those caverns common in a country of volcanic formation, the entrance to which was concealed by thick, clustering bushes. Seizing an opportune moment, the active boy turned his pony, dashed down into the brook, leaped from his steed, and ran into the cavern. Some minutes elapsed before the more clumsy soldiers could descend; when they reached the stream, the pony was scrambling homeward over the rocks, and no trace of his rider was visible. Little Jean tremblingly crouched in his covert during their brief, vain search; but soon, eager for larger prey, the pursuers returned to join the rest of the band.

When the last echoes had died away, and only the brook's gurgle was audible in the stillness. Jean ventured from his retreat, aware that the distance had been increased, and the time for rescue lessened by his capture; but his childhood's steadfast faith never dreamed of failure; prayer and act were one, as lightly leaping from boulder to boulder, by intricate windings about pinnacle and crest—here following the bed of the mountain stream, there swinging himself by gnarled roots over deep chasms—the intrepid boy hastened breathlessly on.

Not far away, some hundreds of resolute men and women were assembled on a rocky platform amid the desolate hills. Muskets stood near, ready for a sudden call to arms. Around the worshippers was a chestnut forest, through whose enormous trunks and leafless boughs the wind moaned in melancholy cadence, accompanying their psalmody and supplication. On a flat, smooth stone, at the base of a precipitous rock,

stood the minister, who, while little Jean sped toward them, was thus addressing the congregation:

"What fear you? Did not God nourish his people in the wilderness? Did He not send the ravens to feed his prophet, and will he not again work miracles? Has not His Holy Spirit comforted His afflicted children? He consoles—He strengthens us. Will He not, in the time of need, cause His angel to go before us?"

Concluding thus, the preacher advanced to a natural stone slab, serving as a sacramental altar, and the assembly, in reverential stillness, to which peril added a solemn awe, came forward two by two, bareheaded. A cry started them.

"Fly! the enemy comes!" rang in shrill, childish treble from above the kneeling multitude, and looking up they saw, on the rocky summit before the pastor, a little figure, whose white goat-skin coat and locks of gold gleamed in the mellow sunset, as the rocks and caverns re-echoed his vibrating cry,

"Fly! the enemy comes!"

The started throng, gazing up, knew not the son of the neighbor and friend, Roland Cavalier. The solemnity of the place, and the danger always near their worship, had infused their exalted minds with a sense of the immediate presence of the super-natural, and the simple-hearted peasants thought the child, Jean, a veritable messenger of heaven.

They quickly dispersed through pass and defile, and when the troops arrived, the early stars shone down on the deserted rocks and lonely forest.

Jean joined a party of fugitives, and lived to be a valiant and famous defender of the Protestant faith. While the commander cursed him as a treacherous little rascal, most of the congregation always maintained that God sent an angel to save them.—*St. Nicholas.*

General Cambronne.

There was a young corporal in the garrison of Nantes in the year 1795. He was a spirited fellow, barely twenty, but young though he was, he had already learned to drink to excess according to the too frequent custom of the day. Brave and excitable, wine was a bad master for him, and one day, when intoxicated, he struck an officer who was giving him an order. Death was the punishment for such an offence, and to death was the lad condemned.

The Colonel of his regiment, remembering the intelligence and bravery of the young criminal, spared no pains to obtain a remission of the sentence; at first with no success, but finally hampered with a certain condition—that the prisoner should never again in his life be found intoxicated. The Colonel proceeded at once to the military prison and summoned Cambronne.

"You are in trouble corporal," he said.

"True, colonel; and I'll forfeit my life for my folly," returned the young fellow.

"It may be so," quoth the Colonel shortly.

"May be," demanded Cambronne; you are aware of the strictness of martial law, Colonel. I expect no pardon; I have only to die."

"But suppose I bring you a pardon on one condition?"

"The lad's eyes sparkled. "A condition? Let me hear it, Colonel! I would do much to save life and honor.

"You must never again get drunk."

"O, Colonel, that is impossible!"

"Impossible, boy! You will be shot to-morrow otherwise; think of that!"

"I do think of it. But never to let one drop of wine touch my lips! See you, Colonel; Cambronne and the botle love one another so well, that when once they get together it is all up with sobriety. No, no! I dare not promise never to get drunk."

"But, unhappy boy! could you not promise never to touch wine?"

"Not a drop, Colonel?"

"Not a drop."

"Ah! that is a weighty matter, Colonel. Let me reflect. Never to touch wine all my life!"

The young soldier paused; then looked up.

"But, Colonel, if I promise, what guarantee will you have that I shall keep my promise?"

"Your word of honor," said the officer. "I know you; you will not fail me."

A light came into the young fellow's eyes.

"Then I promise," he said solemnly. "I, Cambronne, swear never to take a drop of wine."

The next day the Corporal Cambronne resumed his place in his regiment.

Twenty-five years after he was Gen. Cambronne, a man of note, respected and beloved. Dining one day in Paris with his old Colonel, many brothers in arms being present, he was offered a glass of rare old wine by his former commanding officer. Cambronne drew back.

"My word of honor, Colonel; have you forgotten that?" he asked excitedly. "And Nantes—the prison—the parson—my vow?" he continued, striking the table. "Never, sir, from that day to this has a drop of wine passed my lips. I swore it, and I have kept my word; and shall keep it, God helping, to the end."

Once more, not without reason, did the good old Colonel thank God that he had been able to preserve such a man for France.—*The Advance.*

SAD, OF COURSE.—One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that come to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.

There are ten shades of red this season in women's toggiery and 347 shades of blue about the husband and father who foots the dry goods and millinery bills.

Ten years ago over 1,000,000 acres were devoted to potato culture in Ireland; now only about 870,000 acres are thus employed. The decrease is attributed to the great uncertainty attending the cultivation of the crop, and to new methods of foraging cattle.

A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised to find a turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Why, sir," replied Sambo, "dat turkey has been roosting on our fence tree nights. So dis morning I seize him for de rent of de fence."

"Keep 'way from dat niggar, I tell you," said Uncle Rube to his sailor daughter; "keep 'way from him. He's like what de 'postle John lived on in de wildness." "How's dat?" she replied. "Low éus' an' wild, honey," replied ed Uncle Rube.

A young married woman recently gave birth to a boy while making an ascent in the captive balloon at Paris. It is to be hoped he will not be an heir-oo-naught.

Edison is the father of a brand-new baby. It was born Sunday and Monday Edison set to work on a machine which will enable him to walk with it nights without getting out of bed.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The WEEKLY remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

The WEEKLY is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretences.—*Evening Express*, Rochester.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1879.

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During the coming year the Publishers of THE ATLANTIC will aim to maintain the high character of the magazine in all departments, and will especially seek to keep in the leading place it has more recently taken by its artisanship.

POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS. The author of the notable paper on "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life," and of the "Origin and Aims of the National Party," will furnish three articles on the Conservative Classes of the South, as a balance to the disorganizing elements in the North. His large and intimate personal acquaintance with workingmen, and his practical experience of their life, give peculiar value to his articles.

Hon. J. W. Hearney, of Kentucky, will continue his papers on the History of American Finance.

A. G. Sedgwick, Esq., will write on legal points in politics; and men eminent in business and public life will write on matters connected with the interests they represent. THE ATLANTIC will endeavor to give, not merely names, but papers of real value on all the public questions it discusses.

DURING the session of Congress the magazine will contain each month a Washington Letter. The New York Letters will also be resumed, and will treat of the life of the commercial metropolis in its most characteristic phases.

FICTION.—THE ATLANTIC for 1879 will be uncommonly rich in the range and number of its Stories, including Irene the Missionary, a story of Americans in Syria; and Stories of One Too Many, Mr. W. D. Howells, and Mrs. Bjornsterne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian poet and novelist, who will write a Series expressly for THE ATLANTIC.

Each month will be given a Short Story of the kind for which THE ATLANTIC is distinguished.

CRITICISM.—This department, in which THE ATLANTIC has long been chief, will receive particular attention. The brilliant articles on contemporary novels will appear regularly;

the book notices will be full, varied, and carefully written; and Mr. T. S. Perry will continue his characteristic reviews of French and German literature.

THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB, a favorite department with ATLANTIC readers, will be fully sustained as the expression of opinion and decorative criticism upon aesthetic and social topics.

TRAVELS.—Mr. W. W. Story will furnish studies of Italian localities and travel; Mr. James, Jr., will write characteristic sketches;

Mr. W. H. Bishop will contribute sketches on art and life abroad; Mr. C. E. Norton, studies on art and history in his essays on Italian cathedrals will be continued; and Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., will write of English country-life.

CONTRIBUTORS.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will write frequently, and Messrs. Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Richard Grant White, Stoddard, Souder, Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner, and Miss Preston, Miss O. Jewett, Miss C. F. Wilson, Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, Mrs. Patti, and H. H. H., with other well-known ATLANTIC authors, will contribute as heretofore.

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Local Matters.

Barnabee, Barnabee, BARNABEE.

A case of small pox is reported; and scarlet fever is very prevalent.

Mr. Nathan White is suffering from an accident caused by his horse rolling on his ankle.

A large party of Detroiters expect to come out to the Whitney Concert, next Thursday evening.

Among Michigan cities fifteen gave a larger vote for Crosswell than Ypsilanti gave. The largest vote for Snyder came from this city.

Mr. E. A. Reynolds and others will play "Among the Breakers," at Barr's Hall, Augusta, on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week.

Beans are the leading article in the markets this week. Pork is beginning to come in. The present price of oats is too low to induce the farmers to sell.

Two backs, one weighing 183 pounds, and the other 125 pounds, were received at the express on Wednesday. The larger was for Mr. S. T. Gridley and the smaller for Mr. Lee Hendricks.

From the pictures in the store windows our citizens will gather that Mr. Barnabee is not a handsome man; but Mr. Shuebruk will make up for the troupe. He is young, handsome, and, we believe, unmarried.

Letters remaining in post-office Nov. 21: A. B. Crane, Carrie Lowe, Miss A. H. Mather, Eli Morgan, I. R. Pattee, F. Sapsworth, Fred Salsbury, Geo E. Simmons, Thomas Spencer, Miss Mary Wallace, Holland Williams.

The Adrian farmers have just organized an association to resist the claims of Mr. Lee, who "has operated extensively in other parts of the State, collecting royalty from a great many who are using the gate." This will be news to Mr. Lee.

The meeting of the "Womans' Christian Temperance Union," held every Tuesday afternoon at their rooms on Huron St. Every woman interested in the cause of temperance is invited to attend next Tuesday.

BY THE SEC.

The second of the series of parlor lectures before the Ladies' Library Association will be given at the residence of Rev. J. M. Richmond, on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 27, by Professor D. Putnam. All friends and patrons of the Library Association are invited to attend.

SHEER CARELESSNESS.—On Monday afternoon last Bertie Rogers, while playing with a pistol, accidentally discharged the weapon, sending the ball through the fore-finger of his left hand. He was taken to the house of Mr. Wm. Shipman and Dr. Ashley was called in. At last reports it was feared that the finger must be taken off.

We have received the first number of the Michigan Homestead, a paper devoted to the agricultural interests of the State. The paper, which is carefully edited and well printed, must win favor with our farmers and stock breeders. The price of the paper is \$1.50 a year, and subscriptions may be sent to the Michigan Homestead Co., 54 Bates street, Detroit.

The following committee will have charge of the union temperance meetings, on Sunday afternoons: Messrs. D. A. Wise, B. Kirk (Red Ribbon Club); Messrs. Homer Cady, Charles Wheeler (Reform Club); Capt. E. P. Allen, Professor Estabrook, Mr. Watson Snyder (citizens' committee). The meeting Sunday afternoon will probably be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Boyden. D. A. Wise will be chairman of the meeting.

The railroad meeting held in Hillsdale last Tuesday evening was highly successful. Ex-congressman Waldron presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Joslin, Capt. Allen and gentlemen from along the Hillsdale road. The leading men of Hillsdale took an active part in the meeting, and there is no doubt that that city will raise \$20,000. Saline will raise \$10,000. Manchester will do her share, and the other towns along the line will not be behind hand.

The Oil City Derrick says: "Ypsilanti, Mich., is one of the few of the immortal American towns that can't poke fun at the Afghanistan war names." This shows that the world at large has much to gain by keeping at peace with Michigan outside of the certainty of getting defeated. It is appalling to grapple with a State that can send along the wires such names as Kalamazoo, Oshtemo, Wakeshma, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Lelandaw, Canadagua, Coquah, Onekama, Michigammi, Negau, Menominee, Ontonagon, Ogema, Grana, Saugatuck, Cheboygan, Escanaba, Muskegon and Michilimackinac.—Detroit Free Press.

The Whitney Concert Company have arranged to give the following programme at their concert Thanksgiving evening: 1. Glee, "Where the bees suck,"—Dr. Arne, By the Quartette. 2. Song, "Forever,"—Alfred Pease, Mr. Fessenden. 3. Staccato Polka,—Mulder, Miss Kellogg. 4. Trio, "Break, Break,"—Anderson, Miss Kellogg, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Whitney. 5. Song, "My Love,"—Diehl, Mr. Whitney.

6. Quartette, "The Shadow,"—Gollnick. 7. Song, "Jame,"—Molloy. 8. Aria, "How many little Servants,"—Sullivan, Mr. Fessenden. 9. Song, "A Little Jacob,"—Taubert, Miss Kellogg. 10. Song, "The Exie,"—Keller, Mr. Whitney. 11. Quartette, "When Evening's Twilight," Hatton.

As will readily be seen, the programme is an exceptionally good one. Mr. Fessenden will, by request, an aria from Sullivan's "Prodigal Son," the cantata which the Ypsilanti Musical Society may possibly take for their winter work. Molloy's "Jamie" is a favorite song with concert goers. Taubert's "Little Jacob" (the German words are the most charming), tells of the adventures of

the little fellow in elf-land, and is a song at once quaint and charming. The other songs are quite as pleasing, and altogether the concert promises to be a great treat.

The following attractive programme will be given by the Barnabee troupe this evening:

1. Quartette, "Bella Figlia,"—Verdi Mrs. Carter, Miss Holbrook, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Barnabee. 2. Cornet solo, "Air et Varie,"—Arban, Mr. Shuebruk. 3. Cavatina, "O虎の子の女,"—Donizetti Mrs. Carter, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Barnabee. 4. Duo, "If I felt inclined to Marry,"—Rossini Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Barnabee. 5. Song, "The Rose Bush,"—Hodges. 6. Quartettes, Nursery Rhymes, etc.,—H. M. Dow "When little Birdie is gone, bye, goes, Three Children sliding on the ice." 7. Song, "In Days of Old,"—Hatton, Mr. Barnabee. 8. Song, "Where is Heaven?"—Burnap. 9. Ballad, "The Old Tim,"—Thomas, Mr. Bartlett. 10. Quartette, " Beware,"—H. M. Dow Mrs. Carter, Miss Holbrook, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Barnabee. 11. Cornet solo, "Fantasia,"—Hartman. 12. Pathetic ballad, "The Tall Young Oysterman,"—Hatton, Mr. Barnabee. 13. Quartette, "Sweet Bye and Bye,"—Harmonized by H. M. Dow Mrs. Carter, Miss Holbrook, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Barnabee.

"OVER THE HILLS" ETC.—Mr. A. O. Miller plays at Light Guard Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. He will appear in his new play, a dramatization of Will Carlton's famous poem, "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse." The Detroit press speaks very highly of the actor and of his play, but our readers need no introduction to Mr. Miller.

RED RIBBON BALL.—The members of the Red Ribbon Club propose to give, on Thanksgiving evening, a prize ball. Elegant silk handkerchiefs will be awarded, by competent judges, to the best lady and gentleman waltzers, and to the lady and gentleman making the best figure in quadrilles. The party will be given in Samson's Hall, which is now arranged with all the conveniences for dancing. The floor managers are Messrs. Gustav Killian, Chas. Heyzer, John Karney, Wm. McCollough, Chas. Leggett and Wm. Mead. The music will be furnished by Messrs. Chas. F. Pritchard, Chas. Dice, and John Wise.

PERSONALS.

Mr. F. P. Merriam, of Boston, Mass., was in town on Friday.

Mr. Owen Fawcett has a long letter on New York stage affairs, in Wednesday's Post and Tribune.

On Wednesday last we received a pleasant call from Messrs. G. W. and J. T. Minchin, editors of the Reed City Clarion.

Rev. Thomas Stalker, formerly of this city and now of Pontiac, lectures occasionally on the subject, "Wanted,—a Man."

Rev. G. P. Tindall has been appointed one of a committee to arrange for a Sunday School Convention, to be held at Orion, Mich., during the summer of 1879.

Mr. N. M. Thompson, the partnership between himself and Mr. Brinkerhoff being dissolved, may now be found cosily situated in an office adjoining that of Mr. Frank Hinkley, in the Arcade block. Mr. Thompson represents the Girard, the Glens Falls, and the Michigan fire insurance companies, than which it is hard to find better.

NORMAL ITEMS.

The Lyceum adjourned last night to attend "Belshazzar."

Thanksgiving gives the Normal students three days vacation.

The Greenbackers at the Normal are fewer than before the election.

The workmen on the Normal still remain, but we are in hopes to be rid of them soon.

Why don't the Janitor have the school house warmer on Monday mornings, as he ought?

The members of the Lyceum are very much disappointed by a certain lecture association not doing as it had agreed.

One week ago Mr. C. R. Pattison visited the Lyceum and made some very interesting remarks on the question discussed.

The Pleiades are making arrangements to get Miss Rice, formerly of the Normal school, to give a lecture before their society, on the subject of her travels in Europe during the past summer.

DEPOT ITEMS.

The Hillsdale rail changes time to-morrow.

The two sides of the river are now spoken of as the States and Canada. Of course the depot is Canada.

There were railroad meetings at Somer-sette Centre, Thursday evening, and at Woodstock, on Friday.

When the Hillsdale engine backed into its house a few nights since, the gauge showed just four pounds of steam.

Mr. W. H. Jewett is now the adjuster of the New York Central and the Niagara fire insurance companies, and it takes him five days out of the seven to settle losses.

Mr. F. F. Ingram, having become tired of boarding, has determined, with the help of his sister, to keep house. He has taken rooms over the store of Messrs. Davis & Diehl.

Mr. Frederick Hunt has bought out the hardware store of Messrs. G. A. & T. Neat, has added a new stock, and has opened a store in the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. O. A. Dennis.

ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the Michigan Argus.

The Supervisors' committee on heating the Court House has contracted for a boiler and the work will be immediately commenced. Clark Cornwell, of Ypsilanti, fills the vacant place on the committee and will have general superintendence, and Mr. Malony, of Jackson, a practical steam fitter, and said to be a first-class workman, will have the job in charge as foreman.

Col. Bob Ingersoll had a large audience in Ann Arbor, and discharged a full battery at Moses and other Old Testament worthies. Ingersoll may well be termed an idol smasher; or more properly a creed denouncer and destroyer. But a man who pulls down without a candid attempt to build up, to give something better for the belief he ruthlessly disturbs, is not a philanthropist. Ingersoll may imagine himself both that and a hero, but he is neither.

From the Ann Arbor Register.

The Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Company have made an assessment of \$1.20 upon each one thousand dollars. How is that, anyway?—\$1,000 of insurance upon farm property, one year, for \$1.20?

From the Dexter Leader.

Monday morning H. C. Waldron met J. L. Burleigh on the street in front of the Opera house and asked for the payment of a note due from him to the T. & A. A. railroad company. Some dispute arose about the matter and Mr. Burleigh applied some harsh names to Mr. Waldron, which the latter returned. Thereupon the Colonel struck him in the face. Later in the day he thought better of the public exhibition he had made of himself, and called on Mr. Waldron, and asked his pardon.

MONDAY MORNING CHROMOS, ADVERTISING CARDS, ETC.

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At the late MICHIGAN STATE FAIR as follows:

Best display of DIAMONDS,

Best display of AMERICAN WATCHES,

Best display of JEWELRY,

Best display of MASONIC JEWELS AND BADGES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

Best display of GOLD HEAD CANES,

Best display of SOLID SILVERWARE,

Best display of SILVDR-PLATED WARE,

Best display of CLOCKS, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL,

Best display of BRONZE STATUARY,

Best display of TABLE CUTLERY,

And for the CENTURY VASE,

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CAMPUS MARTIUS,

DETROIT.

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Headquarters for Lamps, Chandlers, Oil, Etc. Gas Fixtures of all kinds at bargains. Student Lamps of several kinds—St. Germain, Home, Manhattan, Cleveland, Etc. Chandlers for Churches and Halls a specialty. New designs and novelties in Glass Shades and Chimneys. Consumers can save gas by using our patent check burner. Inquiries by mail promptly answered and cuts of Chandlers with estimates.

Upon due proof by affidavit that James H. Thompson the defendant in the above entitled cause pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, A. D. 1878, wherein Rachel Thompson is plaintiff, and James H. Thompson is defendant, it is ordered that the said defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$1,000 and answer the bill of complaint filed in the said cause within two months from the date of this order; the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed and may be judgment given thereon within twenty days from this date. In Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed in the said County of Washtenaw, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication however shall not be necessary in case a trial is had on the bill of complaint, and the same may be done at any time before the trial begins.

Dated, this 28th of April, 1878.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

YPSILANTI, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.—SUPPLEMENT.

Board of Supervisors—Annual Session.

401 T Singamond, witness.....	47	47
402 George Clow, witness.....	68	68
403 Rachel Douglass, witness.....	95	95
404 T Poole, witness.....	1 95	1 95
405 Mary Douglass, witness.....	47	47
406 T Poole, witness.....	1 95	1 95
407 C B Ackley, witness.....	6 50	6 80
408 R Douglass, witness.....	2 55	2 55
409 Ely G Boyce, witness.....	1 32	1 32
410 Geo Clare, witness.....	47	47
411 A Wentlandt, witness.....	47	47
412 Anna Brown, witness.....	47	47
413 Jas Jackson, witness.....	47	47
414 G Van Fosse, witness.....	47	47
415 J Jackson, witness.....	47	47
416 Anna Brown, witness.....	47	47
417 Geo Van Fosse, witness.....	47	47
418 A Neutlandt, witness.....	47	47
419 T Neat, witness.....	47	47
420 H Crosby, witness.....	47	47
421 D Downer, witness.....	47	47
422 J W Logan, witness.....	47	47
423 W H Guild, juror.....	50	50
424 J G Havens, juror.....	50	50
425 A Ambrose, juror.....	50	50
426 John Wirt, juror.....	50	50
427 Chas Root, juror.....	50	50
428 Ashley Minor, juror.....	50	50
429 E W Grant, juror.....	50	50
430 R C Hayton, juror.....	50	50
431 H D Martin, juror.....	50	50
432 A H Smith, juror.....	50	50
433 C M Hannus, juror.....	50	50
434 A Ambrose, juror.....	50	50
435 J Randolph, juror.....	50	50
436 Milton Dailey, juror.....	50	50
437 D S Brocks, juror.....	50	50
438 Wm Beson, juror.....	50	50
439 Geo B Anderson, juror.....	50	50
440 John Cody, juror.....	50	50
441 T Busby, juror.....	1 00	1 00
442 Jas Haggerty, juror.....	1 00	1 00
443 J B Russell, juror.....	1 00	1 00
445 S Hutchinson, juror.....	1 00	1 00
446 J K West, juror.....	1 00	1 00
447 L W Scripture, juror.....	1 00	1 00
448 R Curtis, juror.....	50	50
449 Austin Guild, juror.....	50	50
450 B F Ellis, juror.....	50	50
451 Isaac Depue, juror.....	50	50
452 Irwin Peck, juror.....	50	50
453 A Koyle, juror.....	50	50
454 G R Anderson, juror.....	50	50
455 C H Cady, juror.....	50	50
456 A P Bucklin, juror.....	50	50
457 L Hendrick, juror.....	50	50
458 H Goodspeed, juror.....	50	50
459 S Ostrander, juror.....	50	50
460 Dan Calkins, juror.....	50	50
461 H Goodspeed, juror.....	50	50
462 Ely S Boyce, juror.....	50	50
463 Geo C Amsden, juror.....	50	50
464 E W Basom, juror.....	50	50
465 T Millspaugh, juror.....	50	50
466 Prince Bennett, juror.....	50	50
467 N R Van Tyle, juror.....	50	50
468 P M Skinner, juror.....	50	50
469 A Stuck, juror.....	50	50
470 D Presler, juror.....	50	50
471 C L York, juror.....	50	50
472 M Eckerish, juror.....	50	50
473 J H Hodgkins, juror.....	50	50
474 Anna Seymour, witness.....	47	47
475 Sylvid Leah, witness.....	47	47
476 Minnie Abel, witness.....	1 32	1 32
477 Eva Eggbright, witness.....	1 32	1 32
478 Alford Kapp, witness.....	47	47
479 John Schaffer, witness.....	95	95
480 John B Dickinson, witness.....	47	47
481 M H Dickinson, witness.....	47	47
482 John Steinledele, witness.....	1 41	1 41
483 John Biddle, witness.....	47	47
484 A S Maloy, witness.....	47	47
485 L C Wallington, witness.....	47	47
486 Sylvan Leach, witness.....	47	47
487 Wm Keating, witness.....	47	47
488 C Keating, witness.....	47	47
489 Charles Collins, witness.....	47	47
490 W T Canfield, witness.....	1 15	1 15
491 D W Thompson, witness.....	85	85
492 A Allen juror.....	60	60
493 James Hagerty, juror.....	60	60
494 D Peaslee, juror.....	60	60
495 Isaac Worden, juror.....	60	60
496 N May, juror.....	60	60
497 T S Whitford, juror.....	60	60
498 W A Rowley, juror.....	60	60
499 Geo Fiddler, juror.....	60	60
500 Jacob Wise, juror.....	60	60

501 P Ferrier, juror..... 60 60
502 O E Thompson, juror..... 60 60
503 John Pierson, juror..... 60 60
504 D A Woodard..... 3 95 3 95
505 James Gauntlett..... 3 20 3 20
506 A Case..... 3 10 3 10
507 H Allen..... 2 45 2 45
508 C Wilcox..... 2 45 2 45
509 S B Amsden..... 2 45 2 45
510 D Case..... 2 45 2 45
511 Asa Phillips..... 2 45 2 45
512 A Smith..... 2 45 2 45
513 C Koch..... 5 75 5 75
514 Joseph Comisky..... 2 20 2 20
515 P Sheehan..... 2 85 2 85
516 P Purtall..... 3 70 3 70

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.
Mr. Ball, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

Claimed. Allowed.

517 H A Tremaine, medicine for jail, \$93 45 \$93 45

518 John Freeman, moving county offices.....	7 00	7 00
519 Dr Kapp, medical services.....	87 75	75 00
520 Dr Kapp, medical services.....	3 00	3 00
521 J J Crane, justice.....	5 00	5 00
522 T E Buck, deputy sheriff.....	3 25	3 25
523 E Warren, de uty sheriff.....	15 50	14 50
524 H H Webb, witness.....	50	50
525 P Hinckley, witness.....	50	50
526 Dr N Webb, witness.....	50	50
527 Dr C G Smith, witness.....	50	50
528 Peter Cook, witness.....	50	50
529 M Andres, ice for court house etc.....	33 00	33 00

Mr. Yost moved that the bill of Mr. Andres, for ice be disallowed.

The yeas and nays being ordered, resulted as follows:

Yea—LeBaron, McGuinnis, McKune, Olcott, Schuyler, Wheeler, Yeckley and Young—8.

Nay—Ball, Blakeslee, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Krapf, Purtell, Robison, Shutes, Snyder, and Whitaker—13.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Purtell moved to reconsider the motion of Mr. Yost. Lost.

The committee on salaries of county officers made a report.

On motion, the report was accepted and laid on the table.

Mr. Robison moved that the county clerk be instructed to advertise for seal proposals from physicians for attending prisoners at the county jail, and furnishing the necessary medicines for them. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll called. Quorum Present.

Mr. Ball, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bill, and recommended its allowance at sum stated:

Claimed. Allowed.

530 J L Ackley, care of insane person..... \$19 95 \$17 90

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Robison moved that the clerk be authorized to draw an order in favor of Wm. H. Havens, of Sylvan, for \$2.90, and interest for one year at seven per cent. Carried.

Claimed. Allowed.

531 W H Havens..... \$5 10 \$3 10

Mr. Robison moved that the prosecuting attorney be directed to commence a suit against William Havens, of Saline, for recovery of \$2.90, the amount of an order wrongfully drawn by him.

On motion, the motion of Mr. Robison was laid on the table.

Mr. Galpin, from the committee on civil claims, reported the bill of Mr. Gillett for telephone and line from the sheriff's office to the county jail for instruction, and without recommendation.

Mr. Robison moved that the committee on clock for the new court house be requested to come before the board on Thursday next at two o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Monday, October 21, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Krapf moved that a committee of two be appointed to procure conveyance for the Board on the occasion of its visit to the county house. Carried.

The chairman appointed as such committee Supervisors Krapf and Whitaker.

Mr. Krapf moved that the election of a superintendent of the poor be made the special order for Friday next, at ten o'clock A. M. Carried.

On motion, Mr. Clark was instructed to pay \$2.90, the amount of the order drawn by William H. Hayes, of Saline, into the county treasury, to be credited to the contingent fund. Carried.

Mr. Yeckley moved that the question of insurance on county buildings be referred to the committee or public buildings.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Quorum present.

On motion, Mr. Yost was excused for the day.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Tuesday, October 22, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Case, from the committee on civil claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

Claimed. Allowed.

532 P M Skinner, justice..... 159 95 \$152 72

533 Charles P Walker, constable..... 2 15 2 15

534 Jasper Imes, constable..... 98 72 86 37

535 D W Thompson, dep. sheriff..... 28 96 28 96

536 John Huges, assisting deputy sheriff..... 1 50 1 50

537 Edward Ferris, assisting deputy sheriff..... 3 00 3 00

538 R E Fraser, prosecuting att'y..... 175 00 175 00

539 E Warner, deputy sheriff..... 57 00 57 00

540 M McDaniels, justice..... 2 15 2 15

541 Kosuth Burger, constable..... 6 00 6 00

542 John M Swift, witness..... 4 10 4 10

543 R Nowland, witness..... 4 30 4 30

544 T Mathews, witness..... 4 10 4 10

545 Albert Ward, witness..... 5 50 5 50

546 John Maloney, witness..... 5 50 5 50

547 Chauncey Fu ler, witness..... 5 50 5 50

548 Davis Haggard, witness..... 5 50 5 50

549 Dorothy Edinbach witness..... 5 50 5 50

550 Wm Kelley, witness..... 3 10 3 10

551 Jerry Kenley, witness..... 3 10 3 10

552 George Healey, witness..... 3 19 3 19

553 Wm Bubbs, witness..... 3 10 3 10

554 Harrington Johnson, witness..... 3 19 3 19

555 John Phillips, witness..... 3 10 3 10

556 C Millman, witness..... 3 10 3 10

557 W B Smith, witness..... 3 10 3 10

558 Geo W Smith, juror..... 1 10 1 10

559 Geo W Palmer, juror..... 1 10 1 10

560 Mathew Dalton, juror..... 1 10 1 10

561 Wm Clark, juror..... 1 10 1 10

562 Dudley Loomis, juror..... 1 10 1 10

563 A Buchoz, juror..... 1 10 1 10

564 Wm Burfe, witness..... 2 20 2 20

565 A Frazer, witness..... 2 20 2 20

566 David Williams, witness..... 2 20 2 20

567 Elisha Stewart, witness..... 2 20 2 20

568 John Clair, witness..... 2 20 2 20

569 Ada Kemper, witness..... 1 50 1 50

570 Minna Kemper, witness..... 1 50 1 50

571 Adolph Kemper, witness..... 1 50 1 50

572 Charles Stoll, witness..... 2 50 2 50

573 Adolph Kemper, witness..... 2 50 2 50

574 Charles Zanlu, witness..... 2 50 2 50

575 Ed Warren, witness..... 2 10 2 10

576 Geo Wagner, witness..... 2 50 2 50

577 R Wagner, witness..... 2 50 2 50

578 Henry Banks, juror..... 2 50 2 50

579 A S Polhemus, juror..... 1 10 1 10

580 Geo W Moore, juror..... 1 10 1 10

581 Wm Evarts, juror..... 1 10 1 10

582 A Hawkins, juror..... 1 10 1 10

583 G W Smith, juror..... 1 10 1 10

584 J Preston, witness..... 1 10 1 10

585 James Fogarty, witness..... 2 10 2 10

586 Thomas Clancy, juror..... 2 10 2 10

587 A Buchoz, juror..... 1 10 1 10

588 A S Polhemus, juror..... 1 10 1 10

589 Wm Clark, juror..... 1 10 1 10

590 S Sondeheim, juror..... 1 10 1 10

591 A M Doty, juror..... 1 10 1 10

592 G T Mann, juror..... 1 10 1 10

593 S T Berry, juror..... 2 10 2 10

594 Joseph Berry, juror..... 2 10 2 10

Journal of Friday read and approved.

595 John Moore, juror.....	3 10	3 10	707 G W VanCleve, juror.....	3 00	3 00	County Superintendents of the Poor, the sum of three dollars per day, mileage included.
596 Geo W Smith, juror.....	1 10	1 10	708 Geo McElcheran, juror.....	50	50	ISAAC N. S. FOSTER,
597 H H Howe, juror.....	1 10	1 10	709 John G Crane, juror.....	50	50	CONRAD KRAPF,
598 A Buchoz, juror.....	1 10	1 10	710 B Hutchinson, juror.....	1 00	1 00	M. L. SHUTTS,
599 Wm Combia, juror.....	1 10	1 10	711 C L Yost, juror.....	1 00	1 00	Committee.
600 W E Walker, juror.....	1 10	1 10	712 Henry VanTyle, juror.....	50	50	On motion, the report was adopted.
601 John Richards, juror.....	1 10	1 10	713 Charles C Collins, juror.....	50	50	Mr. Yeckley, from the committee on equalization, presented the following report:
602 Christiania Schad, witness.....	1 10	1 10	714 Fred Johnson, juror.....	50	50	To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:
603 Fred Davis, witness.....	2 10	2 10	715 P Bucklin, juror.....	2 00	2 00	Your committee to whom was referred the several assessment rolls of different Supervisor Districts of your county, beg leave to report as follows: That they have had under consideration the said rolls, and have carefully reviewed and compared the same, and as the result of their deliberations have unanimously agreed upon the following equalization, as set forth in the table hereunto attached, viz:
604 F Bowen, witness.....	2 10	2 10	716 Wallace Walch, juror.....	1 00	1 00	
605 Geo Cleveland, witness.....	2 10	2 10	717 Prince Bennett, juror.....	50	50	
606 John Kapp, witness.....	2 10	2 10	718 W A Fleming, juror.....	50	50	
607 Wm Evans, juror.....	1 10	1 10	719 W R Davis, juror.....	50	50	
608 P Campbell, juror.....	1 10	1 10	720 Jay Worden, juror.....	1 00	1 00	
609 J Buell, juror.....	1 10	1 10	721 C N Webb, juror.....	50	50	
610 Charles McOmber, juror.....	1 10	1 10	722 Herman Drury, juror.....	50	50	
611 Geo W North, juror.....	1 10	1 10	723 Eliza Boane, juror.....	50	50	
612 A L Noble, juror.....	1 10	1 10	724 John Martin, juror.....	50	50	
613 N H Pierce, witness.....	4 20	4 20	725 Albert Seymour, juror.....	50	50	
614 Mrs N H Pierce, witness.....	2 10	2 10	726 Isaac Wertman, juror.....	50	50	
615 Hugh O'Klune, witness.....	2 20	2 20	727 William B Martin, juror.....	1 00	1 00	
616 Christian Dudenhoof, juror.....	2 20	2 20	728 Hiram Batchelor, juror.....	50	50	
617 Geo Walker, juror.....	2 20	2 20	729 Archy McNic'l, juror.....	50	50	
618 A S Polhemus, juror.....	1 10	1 10	730 John Harris, juror.....	1 00	1 00	
619 Geo Williams, juror.....	1 10	1 10	731 H Ellis, juror.....	50	50	
620 A Hawkins, juror.....	1 10	1 10	732 Samuel Hand, juror.....	50	50	
621 Geo Stowe, juror.....	1 10	1 10	733 John Cody, juror.....	1 00	1 00	
622 Geo W Smith, juror.....	1 10	1 10	734 O G Larkin, juror.....	50	50	
623 Thos Bailey.....	1 10	1 10	735 Charles Root, juror.....	50	50	
624 Margaret Foren, witness.....	9 20	9 20	736 Peter Carpenter, juror.....	50	50	
625 Mathew Foren, witness.....	9 20	9 20	737 Frank Pattee, juror.....	50	50	
626 Charles Foren, witness.....	9 20	9 20	738 C H Cady, juror.....	50	50	
627 Winfield Mason, witness.....	9 20	9 20	739 D E Keyer, juror.....	50	50	
628 Mr. Braddock, witness.....	1 10	1 10	740 H Hodgkiss, juror.....	50	50	
629 Paul Christman, witness.....	1 10	1 10	741 C H Webb, juror.....	50	50	
630 Christian Savage, witness.....	1 10	1 10	742 M Creamer, juror.....	50	50	
631 Gustave Hammond, witness.....	1 10	1 10	743 John Burns, juror.....	50	50	
632 Alfred Buchoz, witness.....	1 10	1 10	744 John Havens, juror.....	50	50	
633 Geo W Moore, witness.....	1 10	1 10	745 James McCoy, juror.....	50	50	
634 Geo W Smith, witness.....	1 10	1 10	746 John Wise, juror.....	50	50	
635 E Torry, witness.....	1 10	1 10	747 C Goodwin, juror.....	50	50	
636 Wm Clark, witness.....	1 10	1 10	748 Mace Leonard, juror.....	50	50	
637 Wm Campion, witness.....	1 10	1 10	749 Frank Stowell, juror.....	50	50	
638 D Maconey, witness.....	10 80	10 80	750 Isaac Crane, juror.....	50	50	
639 John Sarage, witness.....	10 80	10 80				
640 Martha Ryan, witness.....	10 80	10 80				
641 Margaret Maroney, witness.....	10 80	10 80				
642 Catharine Hines, witness.....	10 80	10 80				
643 Peter Hines, witness.....	10 80	10 80				
644 A B Hall, witness.....	1 10	1 10				
645 John Martin, witness.....	1 10	1 10				
646 Arthur Marshall, witness.....	3 10	3 10				
647 John M Gould, witness.....	3 10	3 10				
648 Nelson A Hill, witness.....	3 10	3 10				
649 John Phillips, witness.....	3 10	3 10				
650 L Fleming, witness.....	3 10	3 10				
651 John Schmidt, witness.....	3 00	3 00				
652 N Heachel, witness.....	2 00	2 00				
653 J Inn S Vanatta, witness.....	6 30	6 30				
654 John Donovan, witness.....	5 70	5 70				
655 John Vanatta, witness.....	6 30	6 30				
656 Perry Austin, witness.....	6 30	6 30				
657 James Bogart, witness.....	6 30	6 30				
658 Wade McCormick, witness.....	6 30	6 30				
659 Solomon Fay, witness.....	6 30	6 30				
660 John Rousenberger, witness.....	2 40	2 40				
661 Norman Sweet, witness.....	2 20	2 20				
662 Joshua Buhl, juror.....	1 10	1 10				
663 Hugh Jenkins, juror.....	1 10	1 10				
664 S L Lerch, juror.....	2 20	2 20				
665 G T Mann, juror.....	2 20	2 20				
666 G W Smith.....	2 20	2 20				
667 A M Doty.....	2 20	2 20				
668 Lorenzo Davis.....	1 10	1 10				
669 A S Polhemus.....	1 10	1 10				
670 Geo W Moore.....	1 10	1 10				
671 Wm Clark.....	1 10	1 10				
672 W W Bliss.....	1 10	1 10				
673 Geo Stone.....	1 10	1 10				
674 Wm Evans.....	1 10	1 10				
675 T Millspaugh.....	1 10	1 10				
676 Addison Gilmore.....	2 88	2 88				
677 Albert Coyle.....	96	96				
678 E P Walsh.....	48	48				
679 James K. West.....	48	48				
680 M Finlong.....	1 08	1 08				
681 Seneca Bagley.....	98	98				
682 Alfred Allen.....	48	48				
683 Stephen Newton.....	1 08	1 08				
684 Geo Fuller.....	48	48				
685 Frank Bogardus.....	48	48				
686 Henry Curtis.....	48	48				
687 R Brown.....	48	48				
688 R Blum.....	1 08	1 08				
689 V Potschell.....	3 48	3 48				
690 C P Collins.....	3 48	3 48				
691 Hoyt Post.....	3 48	3 48				
692 Wm Luteman.....	3 48	3 48				
693 Geo Becker.....	3 48	3 48				
694 A H Britten.....	3 48	3 48				
695 Wm Summerville.....	3 48	3 48				
696 Charles Wight.....	88	88				
697 D Hitchman.....	88	88				
698 J Markham.....	88	88				
699 C H Sanderson.....	88	88				
700 A Sangree.....	88	88				
701 Abbott Russell.....	88	88				
702 Loyal Lovejoy.....	88	88				
703 Wm Ware.....	88	88				
704 Geo Iranson.....	88	88				
705 D W Thompson, witness.....	1 92	1 92				
706 S M Vought, witness.....	2 40	2 40				

Towns.	Real.	Personal.	Total Assessed.	Equalized.
Augusta.....	\$198,400	\$29,640	\$228,040	165,000
Ann Arbor Town.....	378,320	42,790	421,110	340,000
Ann Arbor City.....	550,360	207,515	757,875	637,600
1st and 2d w'd.....	382,555	84,060	466,615	340,000
3d and 4th w'd.....	220,821	34,290	255,111	200,800
5th and 6th w'd.....	336,750	37,150	373,900	265,700
Bridgewater.....	242,662	39,629	282,291	207,200
Dexter.....	266,180	23,130	289,310	252,400
Freedom.....	327,290	52,880	380,170	324,700
Lima.....	157,670	27,810	185,480	151,200
Lyndon.....	371,900	66,900	438,800	333,000
Lodi.....	471,000	101,050	572,050	400,000
Manchester.....	268,780	28,160	295,940	251,000
Northfield.....	450,580	54,150	504,730	393,000
Pittsfield.....	311,635	61,410	373,045	307,600
Salem.....	482,790	134,580	617,370	485,000
Scoio.....	415,910	41,020	456,930	319,300
Superior.....	448,600	73,380	521,980	416,000
Saline.....	357,670	104,170	461,840	305,000
Sylvan.....	303,290	64,610	367,900	26,000
Sharon.....	343,330	62,100	410,430	302,000
Webster.....	382,930	42,893	425,823	304,800
York.....	388,340	60,940	449,280	345,000
Ypsilanti Town.....	475,525	187,550	663,075	481,700
Ypsilanti, 1st D.....	244,400	58,350	303,750	253,000
Totals.....	8,782,688	1,720,157	10,502,845	

W. IRVING YECKLEY,
D. LEBARON,
THOMAS YOUNG,
A. A. GREGORY,
EVERETT B. CLARK,
Committee.

Mr. Robison moved that the adoption of the report be made in the special order for Thursday next, at ten o'clock A. M. Lost.

Mr. Oleott moved to accept and adopt the report. The yeas and nays were called for, with the following result:

Yea—Ball, Blakeslee, Burch, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Oleott, Purcell, Snyder, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley and Young—18.

Nays—Breining, Harper, Krapf, Robison, Schuyler and Shuts—6. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Thursday morning next at nine o'clock.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Thursday, October 24, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of Tuesday read and approved.

Mr. Gilmore, being present, was allowed to make a statement in regard to his bill for turnkey services.

Mr. Krapf, from the committee on public buildings, reported that the committee had unanimously agreed to recommend that the new court house be heated by steam.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. Young moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Case moved, as a substitute, that the report be referred back to the committee, and that they be instructed to determine as to the comparative cost of heating said court house by stove and by steam.

A motion to excuse Mr. Robison from the committee on criminal claims was lost.

On motion Mr. Clark was added to the committee on criminal claims.

Mr. Whitaker moved that the sheriff be allowed fifty cents per day for the board of prisoners at the county jail.

Mr. Robison moved that the question be made the special order for Monday next. Lost.

Mr. Robison moved as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Whitaker, that the rate be fixed at sixty cents per day.

(Continued next week.)